In Cycles, Motor Cycles and Accessories before you place your orders elsewhere consult
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
dealers in quality goods at right prices.
Bombay, Poona, Bangalore & Madras.

The Bombay Chronicle

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CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Gives you value for money.
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VOL. III, NO. 168 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 19, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY. July				
25th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	....
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
8th ,,	Khiva	9000	..	..
15th ,,	alsetta	6000	Malwa	11000
22nd ,,	Kashmir	9000	..	..
29th ,,	Salsette	6000	Persia	8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan	10000	..	..
12th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
19th ,,	Kaisar-i Hind	11500	..	..
26th ,,	Malojs	12500	..	..
3rd Oct.	Egypt	8000	..	..
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
17th ,,	Karmala	9000	..	..
24th ,,	alsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st ,,	Caledonia	8000	..	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	5348	15th July	27th July
Fuso Maru	K. Okamoto	6329	27th July	8 h August
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3784	12th Aug.	24th Aug

For Freight apply to—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

26, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDING, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,60,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself. B. 8

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of Norwich	B	6382	27th July	
* Anatolia	B	3847	31st July	

* This steamer is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	853	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY,
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No 287.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Puket	Saigon	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "LHASA", 2,184 tons, sailing on arrival of the English Mail steamer on Saturday, the 24th July, connecting at Karachi (passengers only) with the s. s. "DUMRA," for Muscat Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035 tons, on Friday about 23rd July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, sailing about 23rd July, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar Beira, Delogoa Bay, and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,

Bombay.

19th July 1915.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

That fearful taste in your mouth, mornings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet. 2

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	Alex Andrew	about 24th July 15.
S. S. Scindia	5106	Capt Erskine	21st Aug. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1423

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 428

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticoria		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 131.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged luga and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yioilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 1 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid up Capital £562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,000
Reserve Fund £500,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan) Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

H. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

HUPMOBILE—There are many Hupmobile Car owners in Bombay and they are satisfied users. If you are purchasing a Car, try the Hup. It will please you
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—11. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 882

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA. Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1056

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND , CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

SIDE CARS—For Motor Cycles of all H.P. in Cane, Wicker and Coach Built. A stock of 2 dozen just arrived. Apply early to save disappointment Prices varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 with an increase of 5 per cent. on account of the War.
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.
New Queen's Road, Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams: "Aeroplane."
16

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a MOTOR CAR DRIVER by a competent Pathan. Good references. Apply "PATHAN" care of this paper. 300

WANTED—Patients suffering from Leucoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED a SALESMAN for Mill and Gin Stores for Bombay Office. Must be influential and with good experience of the lines. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to AMBALAL SARABHAI, Import Dept., Ahmedabad. 1241

WANTED EUROPEAN ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, with good knowledge of three-phase installation work Test plate or power station experience regarded as additional qualification. Reply by letter giving full particulars of experience and stating age, whether married or single, also salary required, to
KOLAR GOLD FIELD ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT,
418 Oorgaum, Mysore State.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for the Shikarpur (Sind) Municipality Pay Rs. 400-50-500 Horse allowance Rs. 25 Rs. 2,000 Security required.
Engineering qualifications indispensable and a Graduate preferred. Applications stating age and experience obtained with certificates of degrees and testimonials will be received by the Vice President upto 1st August 1915.
The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner in Sind.
(Sd.) H. MONTGOMERY,
President,
Shikarpur Municipality.
1162

WANTED.—INSTRUCTOR to teach hollow-ware making in brass. Applicants should have had experience in a hollow-ware pressing and spinning factory and be able to make their own dies.
The instructor will be required to introduce labour-saving hand-power appliances and demonstrate them to bazaar bass-workers at the various brass-working centres in the Central Provinces.
The post will be temporary and non-pensionable, at least in the first instance.
Applications giving full particulars as to applicants' experience and qualifications and salary required with copies of testimonials should be addressed to—
The HEADMASTER,
Government School of Handicrafts,
Nagpur, C. P.

WANTED.

WANTED a SCIENCE GRADUATE on Rs. 55—5—75. Apply stating S. L. Manager, New English School, Nadiad. 1261

WANTED.—An experienced European Assistant for Hardware Department Apply to
OAKES & Co., Ltd.,
1260 9, Broadway, Madras

WANTED a two seat MOTOR CAR. Slight second-hand or entirely new. Apply with price and full particulars to Box No. 452, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1269

WANTED.—In good locality, furnished or unfurnished House or large Flat. 5 or 6 bed-rooms, etc., on short or long lease. Apply to Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 301

WANTED by the Abbottabad Nursing Association a fully qualified European Nurse.—For terms and particulars apply to Mrs. BADCOCK, Hon. Sec., Nursing Association, Abbottabad. 401

WANTED.—By middle-aged European (FRENCH) situation as Hotel or Club Manager or Steward, 25 years' unique experience, 1st class Caterer. Excellent testimonials. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 300

WANTED a good MECHANICAL ENGINEER for an Oil Refinery. Must be an experienced draughtsman and capable all-round man. Reply giving full details of experience, age, terms expected, etc., to "X Y Z," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1249

BANDMASTER—The O. C. Depot, 29th Punjabis, wishes to recommend the Regimental European Bandmaster. He is an excellent Bandmaster and a British subject. Services are being dispensed with as the Regiment has gone abroad.—Apply O. C. DEPOT, 29th Punjabis, Jhansi. 404

A LANDSCAPE GARDENER, with practical experience, is required to lay out and maintain a compound of about 100 acres for His Highness the Rajah of Pudukkottai, G.C.I.E., at Pudukkottai.
Apply with testimonials and references to THE DARBAR, Pudukkottai, Trichinopoly. 407

WANTED service as a Regimental Institute manager or such similar capacity. Will go anywhere. Energetic, seven years' experience; good testimonials write to
NARIMAN PESTONJI.
Saleh Building,
1267 Khetwadi Main Road.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1273

TO BE LET.

TO LET—1 Drawing-room, Dining-room, large bed room, dressing room, bath room and W. C. Electric Light and fans. Excellently furnished Rent Rs. 185. per month. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 400

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NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKAR KARA alias MEGHJI HARJI, late of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant a merchant residing at Vadgadi Mandvi without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased
THAKAR KESSOWJI DAMJI of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgadi Mandvi without the Fort of Bombay.
2 THAKAR BHIMJI PREMJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgadi Mandvi without the Fort of Bombay, and
3 Bai JAMNABAI widow of the said deceased Thakar Kara alias Meghji Harji of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant residing at Vadgadi Mandvi without the Fort of Bombay the Executors and Executrix and Trustees according to the tenor of the Will of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Court of Probate
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 13th day of July, 1915.
Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

Nothing better in convalescence. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. 8

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 12 Noon on Monday the 2nd August 1915 for the purchase of coal ashes accumulated between the 1st March 1915 and 31st August 1915 on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Broad Gauge System, and Branches.
Forms of tender can be had from the Undersigned on payment of annas 8 for each form.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
F. J. PAGE,
Loco and Carriage Foreman.
Parel Works.
5th July, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.
In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th July, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods.
Woollen shawls, provision, candles, matches, cotton piece-goods, steel plates, cycle repair outfits, buckets, rattans and patravali, sago and wheat, iron and earthenware pipes, empty gas cylinders, paint, deck chairs and various other articles.,

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—
A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF (COTTON FLY) UNCLEARED CARGO EX. PRIZE VESSEL "LINDENFELS."

By order of the Aden Prize Court and in accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, of 1879 as from time to time amended, under instructions from the Manager Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 27th July 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the R. B. C. Storage Shed, Victoria Dock the following Uncleared Cargo ex. prize vessel "Lindenfels."
S. B. 240 Bales Cotton Fly.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th July 1915.

MESSRS GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS, AND STORE SUPPLIERS.
AUCTION SALE of 4 cases Aniline Dye Colours.
THIS DAY MONDAY, the 19th July, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their office auction Rooms, first floor No. 52 Medows Street, Fort, (opposite Tarachand Pursram), by order of the office concerned.
2 cases chrysophenine (aniline dye colours) "Chukkar" Brand each case containing 100 tins, of 1lb. each, standard quality original packing German make.
2 cases red Congo (Aniline dye colours) each case containing 100 tins of 1lb. each, Berlin make, original packing.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th July, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Under instruction from Mr. Chunilal Jiwandas, the Surviving Executor of the late Mr. Jugmohandas, Vandrawandas Bhaiseth, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 2.30 (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Dadiseth Ateshbehram Lane, teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, bedsteads, glassware, crockeryware, beddings, clocks, safes, copper, brass and German silver utensils, wooden boxes, etc., etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 19th July, 1915.

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AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of July, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their sale room the following:—
On account of the concerned to close the account.
About 50 dozen tapesty table covers of assorted colours and different sizes from 26 to 114.
30 dozen cotton undershirts.
26 pieces boy's waterproof over-coats.
Sample lot of neckties, braces, blouse pieces, socks, stockings, etc.
On account of the concerned 15 dozen sets each 32 pieces photographic views of India 100 dozen Christmas and New Year greeting cheque books.
SORABJEE COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th July, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL.
CINEMATOGRAPH
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To-Night
THE
JEWEL OF FATE
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Containing one of the most Realistic and thrilling accident scenes yet shown.
The Story Relates to a wonderful JEWEL otherwise known as THE "KISS OF DEATH" belonging to an Indian Rajah. How it was stolen and found again is shown
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A WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE
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Full Complement of Comics etc.
ADMISSION: Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, 4 & 2.
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TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !! TO-NIGHT !!
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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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COMMERCIAL.

PAN-AMERICAN FINANCIAL CONFERENCE

The Pan-American Financial Conference, which was held in Washington, says the "Statist" will probably bear some fruit in promoting the closer commercial and financial relations between North and South America which were the objects of the gathering. The programme prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States was criticised in some quarters at first for lack of tangible propositions upon which it was in the power of the Governments to exercise any real influence. It was pointed out by sceptics that the two most essential needs of the Southern Republics were American capital for permanent investment and longer and more flexible commercial credits. These could only be granted by the individual acts of American bankers and exporters; and mere declamation and pious resolutions on the part of public bodies, either official or commercial, would not produce money and goods. Several features were added to the programme at the last moment, however, which reduced the work of the meeting to a more definite form.

The mingling of the North American delegates with representative business men and financiers from the South has undoubtedly contributed to a better understanding of commercial conditions in the Latin-American countries. The delegates appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to represent the United States numbered about 200. Aside from a limited number of economists and specialists, they were made up of the principal bankers and the heads of the largest manufacturing and exporting enterprises of the country. The system was adopted of creating a separate committee for each of the eighteen foreign countries represented, and appointing to confer with this committee ten or a dozen of the American delegates. By this means definite expression of what was most desirable to promote relations with each particular country were brought home to at least a small group of hard-headed and enterprising Americans, many of whom were appointed because they already had some relations with the Southern country on whose committee they served. The old difficulties in North American trade with Latin America—lack of attention to Latin American styles and tastes; failure to pack in accordance with local requirements; neglect to send men of a high type, familiar with the language—were pretty thoroughly threshed out. The underlying reason for these difficulties heretofore has, of course, lain in the fact that the North Americans were too keenly absorbed in their own market to study minutely the needs of other markets. There are indications that American exporters are becoming aroused to the importance of dealing intelligently with these problems, and that the Conference has aided materially in this awakening. It is acknowledged on all hands, however, that the right type of men for developing business in Latin America,—Americans of proper address and possessing a knowledge of the Spanish language, in addition to commercial equipment—are difficult to find, and that this is even more true of managers for branch banks with the intimate knowledge of credit methods and conditions which they must possess to at once protect the bank and extend its business.

The most significant step taken at the Conference was the decision to entrust its further work to a permanent committee. The difficulty with previous conferences has been that, after a great flourish of trumpets and the adoption of interesting reports, the work has fallen to the ground because there was no interested organisation to push it to completion. In a sense, such work has fallen within the scope of the Pan-American Union, with headquarters at Washington and a beautiful building donated by Andrew Carnegie. The men who constitute the governing board of the Pan-American Union, however, are the diplomatic representatives of the Latin-American Powers, and neither business men nor specialists in commercial law. The wide scope of the work of the Union has practically limited its tangible results to the promotion of diplomatic good feeling and the distribution of a certain amount of information, but without concentration upon purely business subjects.

One of the most concrete and far-reaching recommendations made by the Secretary of the Treasury, in outlining the work of the recent Conference, was the appointment of a Joint High Commission to suggest uniform commercial laws. The Secretary of the Treasury had the acumen to call into this work Dr. John Bassett Moore, the eminent international lawyer who guided the policy of the State Department for the first year of the present Administration, until it became no longer possible for him to co-operate with Mr. Bryan. The resolutions unanimously reported by this committee, and adopted by the Conference, were very simple, but they gave authority to the permanent body to deal with the question of monetary reform, uniform laws on bills, cheques, warehouse receipts and other commercial instruments, and uniform Customs regulations. In making these recommendations, special reference was made by Professor Moore to the conferences at the Hague on a uniform law for bills and the preliminary resolutions for a uniform law of cheques. The Latin-American nations were represented at the Hague conferences, and a few have already ratified the protocol on the Law of Bills. Had the uniform Law of Bills been in operation at the outbreak of the European War, it would have afforded an interesting test of the workings of the provisions regarding the moratorium which were embodied in the law after such careful and sympathetic co-operation between the French, German, and Italian delegates. It is thought not unlikely that the severe test to which commercial credit has been subject during the war, and the new light thrown upon many aspects of the Foreign Exchange market, may lead to the proposal for another general conference in Europe after the conclusion of the war.

A suggestion which found a good deal of favour among some of the delegates was the creation of an international tribunal to decide commercial questions arising between citizens of the different countries. There seemed to be some confusion, however, in regard to two distinct propositions. The first of these—the creation of a legal tribunal to enforce uniformity of interpretation of any uniform laws which might be adopted—encountered opposition in some quarters upon the same ground as at the Hague Conference on bills in 1912—that it was not within the constitutional power of a Government to waive the finality of the decisions of its highest tribunals as the supreme law of the land. As the questions involved would almost never be diplomatic or political, but only questions of commercial law between individuals, it would seem that ultimately this difficulty could be surmounted by constitutional amendment, or by agreement of the highest courts to be bound by the findings of the international tribunal. The fear of a divided committee led, however, to the abandonment of the effort to act definitely on this proposition.

The other form of arbitration presented was not one calling for anything but advisory action, unless arbitration were to be rendered obligatory by law. This plan, as offered by Mr. A. B. Farquhar, the noted publicist, provided simply for the arbitration of business disputes after the manner which is already working successfully through the New York Chamber of Commerce and other commercial bodies. Under American law the acceptance of such arbitration is purely voluntary, but, once having been accepted, is not likely to be repudiated, because of the bad effect upon the merchant's standing with his associates. It was stated that in some Latin countries legal recognition is given to arbitration. The whole matter was left practically to the initiative of commercial bodies, supported, perhaps, in some degree by the new permanent committee of the Pan-American Bureau.

A good deal has been heard in America lately in regard to establishing "dollar exchange" with foreign countries, especially in Latin America, in lieu of the sterling drafts which have heretofore been employed so largely in settlements between South America and New York. So far as "dollar exchange" implies merely the quotation of New York exchange in dollars, or the quotation of the dollar in terms of South American currencies, it is undoubtedly making headway. A recommendation was made to the Chilean delegates that they permit exporters to the United States to pay export duties on shipments of nitrate of soda in 90-day sight bills drawn in dollars on New York, as well as in gold or bills on London. The Chilean delegates were receptive to this suggestion, and promised to present it to their Government for consideration.

Upon the broader problem of introducing the United States monetary standard into Latin-American countries some elaborate projects were presented, but were not endorsed by the Conference. A note of reserve on this subject was struck by Mr. Charles A. Conant, who has had a good deal of experience with Latin-American currencies and has only recently returned from Cuba, where he aided the Cuban Government in carrying out the new coinage law. As pointed out by Mr. Conant, the dollar unit has been adopted in Cuba and Nicaragua, but in the first case exchange had risen very close to parity with the dollar, and in the other case it represented an easy multiple of the depreciated paper which had been in circulation. The suggestion made by Mr. Conant was that the permanent committee on uniform laws "be authorised to study the best means of facilitating remittances of money and of credit instruments between American countries, and such approach to stability and uniformity as may be practicable in their monetary systems, with due regard to their national economic interests." This policy was endorsed in effect by the committee on uniform laws by including the subject of the gold standard in the list of topics to be dealt with by the permanent committee.

The subject of increased steamship facilities was very obviously in the minds of a majority of the delegates from the leading countries of South America, as well as many of the delegates of the United States. The matter was finally left in a muddle, because of the indisposition of the United States delegates to accept the project of Government ownership of merchant vessels. Separate resolutions were adopted by different groups, which practically left the matter in the air. It by no means follows that the Conference has not hastened the adoption of some project of steamship lines between New York and South America which will be encouraged by liberal mail payments on the part of the large countries interested. The United States already has a mail compensation law on the statute books, which has practically lain in desuetude for a good many years, but might be revived if the present Administration were convinced that it would be an effective method of promoting direct communication between the North and South. It is recognised that the present almost prohibitory rates for freight are the result of the European War, and will disappear with the end of the conflict. It is very strongly felt, however, in American banking circles that the creation of direct lines of fast passenger steamers is essential to the development of trade and banking relations, and it is not unlikely that private business interests in the United States will give the subject serious and early attention.

THE FIVE SHILLING VOUCHERS.

The new War Loan vouchers bear some resemblance to the Treasury £1 notes. They are printed on the same kind of paper, and bear the familiar signature of Sir John Bradbury. The wording printed on them is as follows:—

4½ PER CENT. WAR LOAN.—SCRIP VOUCHER.

This voucher is a scrip voucher for 5s. Scrip vouchers to a total amount of £5 or any multiple of £5, on being presented at a Money Order Office, will entitle the holder to 4½ per cent. War Stock or Bonds (1925-1945) to the same amount, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the first day of the month following the month of issue to the 30th November, 1915, and a payment by way of bonus at the rate of 1s. for every £5 subscribed.

The description is practical and simple.

Do not try to endure that nerve-racking cough. Zymole Trokeys will stop it and remove the irritation. They dispel hoarseness and strengthen the throat. B-7

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, July 16th

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool			12,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			2,000
" " Sales of East Indian		..	300
" " Imports	.. ..	..	10,000
Mid. Americans ..	.. ..	..	5.15d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	.. ..	..	7.20d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	.. Oct.	..	9.21
	Jan.	..	9.57
New York Official noon call	Oct.	..	9.20
	Jan.	..	9.57
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Oct.	..	9.02
	Jan.	..	9.35

Liverpool, July 17th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,500
Mid. Americans	5.22d
Egyptian F. G. F.	7.25d

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 16th.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	4.99	5.00
July-Aug.	4.99	5.00
Aug-Sept	5.03	5.04
Sept-Oct.	5.11	5.12
Oct.-Nov.	5.16	5.17
Nov-Dec.	5.21	5.23
Dec-Jan.	5.25	5.27
Jan.-Feb.	5.29	5.31
Feb-March.	5.33	5.35
March-April.	5.38	5.40
April-May.	5.41	5.43
May-June.	5.44	5.46
June-July	5.47	5.46
July-Aug.	5.49	5.51

Liverpool, July 17th.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To day's price.
July	5.05	5.12
July-Aug.	5.05	5.12
Aug.-Sept.	5.09	5.16
Sept.-Oct.	5.17	5.24
Oct.-Nov.	5.23	5.30
Nov.-Dec.	5.28	5.35
Dec.-Jan.	5.32	5.39
Jan.-Feb.	5.36	5.43
Feb-March	5.40	5.47
March-April	5.45	5.52
April May.	5.48	5.55
May-June	5.51	5.58
June-July	5.53	5.60
July Aug.	5.56	5.63

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 16th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	4.99	5.03
July-Aug.	4.99	5.0
Aug.-Sept,	5.03	5.09
Sept-Oct.	5.11	5.17
Oct.-Nov.	5.16	5.23
Nov.-Dec.	5.21	5.28
Dec.-Jan.	5.25	5.32
Jan.-Feb.	5.29	5.36
Feb.-Mar.	5.33	5.40
March-April	5.38	5.45
April-May	5.41	5.48
May-June	5.44	5.51
June-July	5.47	5.53
July-Aug.	5.49	5.56

Liverpool, July 17th

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
July	5.05	5.10
July-Aug.	5.05	5.10
Aug.-Sept.	5.09	5.15
Sept.-Oct.	5.17	5.23
Oct.-Nov.	5.23	5.28
Nov.-Dec.	5.28	5.33
Dec.-Jan.	5.32	5.38
Jan.-Feb	5.36	5.42
Feb.-March	5.40	5.46
March-April	5.45	5.51
April-May	5.48	5.54
May-June	5.51	5.57
June-July	5.53	5.60
July-Aug	5.56	5.62

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 16th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	27,000
" Forwarded	78,000
" Imports	37,000
" Stock	1,626,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday July 17th

	Bales.
American Visible Supply	3,651,000
Total Sales	59,000
East Indian Sales	500
Total Speculation	3,000
Total Export	4,000
East Indian Stock	78,000
East Indian Forwarded	2,400
East Indian Actual Exports	1,600
East Indian Imports	7,000
American Afloat.....	40,000
East Indian Afloat	15,000
Total Afloat.....	78,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

London, July 16th.

Tone of Cloths.—Quiet with a small Indian demand.
Tone of Yarns.—Slow Sale.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, July 16th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.75d
F. G. "	3.90d
Fine "	4.05d
Good Oomra M.G.	4.25d
F. G. "	4.40d
Fine "	4.55d
Good M. G. Oomra	4.25d
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.55d
Good Broach	4.65d
F.G. "	4.80d
Fine "	4.95d

London, July 17th.

Good Bengal M.G.	3.75d.
F.G. " "	3.90d.
Fine " "	4.05d.
Good Oomra "	4.25d.
F.G. " "	4.40d.
Fine " "	4.55d.
Good M.G. Oomra	4.25d.
Fine " "	4.55d
Good Broach	4.65d.
F.G. "	4.80d
Fine "	4.9 d

WOOL CLOSING REPORT.

Liverpool, July 16th.

Wool auction sale closed to-day quietly.

Bicanere first White higuest price	18d
" " " lowest "	14d
" Ordinary " highest "	13½d.
" " " lowest "	11½d.
Candahar First White highest "	14½d.
" " " lowest "	13d.
" Ordinary " highest "	12½d.
" " " lowest "	10½d.
Bicanere White highest "	11½
" " lowest "	10

Sales 21,000.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	6,000
" Exports to Great Britain }	2,000
" " to Continent }	
Futures at New York Oct.	9.39
Previous closing price	9.10
Futures at New York Jan.	9.73
Previous closing price	9.46
Spot Cotton at New York	9.25
Previous price	9.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.57
Previous price	8.50
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.24
Previous price	8.93
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	9 59
Previous price	9.25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.76.45
Silver Commercial Bars	47½

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	39,000
" Exports to Great Britain }	26,000
" " to France and Continent }	
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports. ..	792,000
" " at Interior Ports ..	491,000

New York, July 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	3,000
" Exports to Great Britain }	2,000
" " to Continent }	
Futures at New York Oct.	9.35
Previous closing price	9.39
Futures at New York Jan.	9.74
Previous closing price	9.73
Spot Cotton at New York	9.40
Previous price	9.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.75
Previous price	8.57
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.22
Previous price	9.24
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	9.55
Previous price	9.59
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.76.45
Silver Commercial Bars	47½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 16th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Advanced owing to Indian Buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 1/16
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	5
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
" " " " 6 " ..	5⅞
Interest day to day loans	2¼
" 7 day market loans	3
Exchange on London at Paris	Francs. 26.60

London, July 17th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver :— Declined owing to American Selling.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 1/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
" " " " 6 " ..	5⅞
Interest day to day loans	2½
" day market loans	3⅜
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	26.47

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 14th

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August October	19/1½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	19/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta August-October	21/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. August-October	21/7½
Calcutta, Linseed, July-August value	54/6

London, July 15th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August/October;	19/1½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August/October;	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. October;	21/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August/October;	21/7½
Ctalcutta Linseed July-August Buyers	54

London, July 16th

WHEAT

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, sellers,	55 to 55/6
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. sellers.	55/3 to 53/9
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. July	55/9
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I F sellers.	54/9 to 55/3
Bombay White	55/9 to 56/3
Wheat Club No. 2. sellers.	54/9 to 55/4
Karachi Barley July/Aug.; sellers.	36

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.
Victorian. Nominal
New South Wales. Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-August sellers	55
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship July-August value	48 9
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship sellers	55 3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) August-September	51/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-August Hull sellers	£8 /10

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B	£75½
Copper Braziers	£103½
Yellow Metal.	13
Tin Plates I.C. Coke, 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English Best Selected Copper	88½
Hard Spelter	£65
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£22-10-0

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-August	2/6½
Ceylon Rubber sellers July-September	2/6½

London, July 17th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, July Sellers	56
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I F. July Sellers	56
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	55/9
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	55 3/8
Wheat Bombay White. July Sellers	56/6
Wheat Club No. 2 July Sellers	55/6
Karachi Barley July/Aug. sellers	36

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-60 lbs.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN

South Australian. Nominal.
Victorian.—Nominal
New South Wales.—Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. July-August Sellers	55
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. July-August Value	48/9
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. Value	55/3

LINSEED

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-August; sellers.	51/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-August Hull Buyers	£8/10

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£75½
Copper Braziers	£103½
Yellow Metal	13
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English best Selected Copper	88½
Hard Spelter	£65
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£ 22-10

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value.	25

RUBBER

Para Rubber July-August	2/6½
Ceylon Rubber July-September Paid	2/6⅛

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India Ld. for the day ended 15th July 1915, as compared with the statement of 15th July 1914.

LIABILITIES.	15th June 1914 Rs.	15th June 1915. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs 30 lacs.		
" Paid up ..	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Funds..	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits Current, Accounts etc.	40,16,000	52,48,000
Sundries	91,000	1,06,000
	57,07,000	69,54,000

ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities ..	17,78,000	22,53,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	24,10,000	19,34,000
Local Bills Discounted ..	1,06,000	2,03,000
Office Furniture & Fittings ..	26,000	26,000
Sundries	51,000	34,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, etc...	13,36,000	25,04,000
	57,07,000	69,54,000

JUTE CROPS.

DAMAGE BY HEAVY RAINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

It is reported from Halidibari that the jute sowing this year has been about 2 to 3 annas less than that of the past year and a similar quantity has been damaged by the excessive rainfall which from January last to the end of the last week totalled nearly 42.15 or 11.5 inches more than that of the corresponding period of the previous year. Weeding was greatly retarded and in consequence the new arrivals are of poor quality. No more than six per cent. of the old crop is available now and the holders, mostly Mahajans, do not seem to be anxious to part with their possessions, since they are in expectations of a higher level of prices. Nearly six lakhs of maunds of jute have been exported during the year ending June last and about thirty thousand maunds are still in stock.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 15th July, 1915, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

Too much smoking sometimes creates a headache—aches so much it nauseates—Stearns' Headache Cure clears the head and makes you feel like new. D-6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 17.

This morning the market opened steady and advanced in the afternoon owing to better advices from America.

Some business has been reported in new K/Akola, but shippers are quiet.

Ready cotton is in moderate demand.

Colaba opened for new M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 240.

We quote:—

Fine Broach, July 216/17.
Khamgaum Akola, July, 189.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April 240.
Khangaum Akola, January, 208.
Fully Good Bengals January, 188.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine.	F.G	Good.	Delivery.
M G Broach	..	..	236	Apr.25/16
M. G. "	212	..	..	July 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry terms) ..	186	180	..	Jan. 25/16
H G Rajputana (Ry terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola K'gm.. ..	204	..	..	Jan. 25/16
H G Bhagalkote.. ..	..	..	..	..
H G Bijapur	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm, Fair staple ..	..	186½	..	July 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	211	Do.
H. G. Westerns	..	..	179	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	187	Do.
M. G. Mixed	..	..	212	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	209	Do.
M. G. Bengals	158	..	..	Do.
Do.	161	..	..	Sept. 1915
M. G. Akola, Khgm ..	187/8	..	..	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 16th July, 1915.—

Cotton	3,519 Bales
Wheat	7 730 cwts
Linseed	4,858 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	310 "
Ginjelly seed	3,51 "
Groundnuts	1,899 "
Castorseed	3 149 "
Rice	4,915 "
Myrabollums	272 "
Cottonseed	6 041 "
Mowraseed	85 "
Gram	1,018 "
Joowar	4,000 "
Barley	2,501 "

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1914	658,000
Receipts from 1st September	2,567,365
	3 217,365
Shipments do	1,657,489
	1,559,876
Afloat	16,811
	1,543,065
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept to date	770,000
Stock of cotton in all hands.	780,965

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 13-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 7-8d. from August.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 3 3-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 3-16d. Aug.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready ...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	185½ nominal
60 d-s Hong-Kong	130½
Do. Shanghai	166
60 d-s Yokohama	151½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-12-0.
Australian do.	24-5-0
Bombay do.	24-2-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-0
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	56-10-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 17.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept steady to-day and in consequence of a favourable report of good rains upcountry a better feeling prevailed and in some cases a slight advance in rates was reported. Owing to a brisk and better demand Tata Iron and Steel shares indicated a rising tendency and business on an extensive scale was recorded in lots at improved rates.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids closed at Rs. 550, Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 386½, Centrals advanced to Rs. 1,837½ and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,437½.

Standards were placed at Rs. 930 in the morning but later on improved to Rs. 935.

Madhavji kept steady at Rs. 1,99½.

Currimbhai moved up to Rs. 181½, Ibbres Malwas to Rs. 177½ and Indian Dyeing and Bleaching to Rs. 122½.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were in demand at Rs. 925.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 202½ and Preference at Rs. 170.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1 092½ and Preference at Rs 1,087½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 104 and improved to Rs. 105½ at the close. Deferred were placed at Rs. 201½ in the morning but gradually went up and closed at Rs. 205 (buyers.).

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There was very little inquiry for 2½ per cent. G. P. Notes to-day and the quotation stood nominally between Rs. 89½ to Rs. 90.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98½.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

In the Share Market yesterday, there was very little interest evinced in jute mill shares, buyers apparently holding off for lower prices where some shares experienced a decline on prevailing rates. Tea shares were equally dull, with more sellers than buyers. Coals were unchanged, attracting practically no attention. The chief event of the day was the announcement of the new Rs. 4½ crores Government loan to bear interest at 5 per cent. and to have a currency of five to eight years, the markets for Government paper received news of this new be-

(Continued on page 4.)

COMMERCIAL.

(*Continued from page 3.*)

parture with composure and if anything there was a steadied feeling in evidence.

The following sale took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 11/4, Bengal Giridh 11/8, Bhalogra, 22; Burrakur 16/12; Ghusick 13; North Ramuda 4/10.

Jute:—Alliance (ord.) 180; Auckland (ord.) 116; Auckland (prefs.) 105; Barnagore 83/8; Clive (ord.) 72/8; Hooghly (ord.) 18/8; Howrah (ord.) 147; Kamarhatty (ord.) 182-8.

Tea:—Amluckie 78/8; Bishnauth 31/4; Seajuli 28.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co. 6 per cent. (prefs.) 102; Calcutta City Flour 10/10; Champaran Sugar par.

Government paper three and a half per cent., was quoted at Rs. 90 to Rs. 90/2.

CALCUTTA, July 17.

In the Calcutta Share Market the situation of jute shares was unchanged. Prices were not lower but there were not enough buyers to restore life to the market and all sections were more or less stagnant with coals and teas neglected. Preference shares continued in demand and appeared to be for most part well held and difficult to secure. Following sales were reported:—

Coal.—Burrakur 16-8; Central Dharmaband 13-8.

Jute.—Alliance (ord.) 110; Auckland (pref.) 105; Barnagore 83; Clive (ord.) 72-8; Empire (ord.) 12-12; Hooghly (ord.) 18-8; Howrah (ord.) 147; Kamarhatty (ord.) 181; Kanknarrah (ord.) 285; Reliance (ord.) 135.

Tea.—Seajuli 28-8.

Miscellaneous.—Bowreah Cotton (ord.) 153; Gukhtiarpur Bihar Railway 98; Carew and Co. 85.

Government Paper.—Three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 90 to 90-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 90-6 to Rs. 90-10.

COMPANY MEETING.

MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, was held at the Head Offices, 10, St. Jame's's Street, London, S.W., on the 27th May. Mr. C. H. Dodd, presiding.

The Secretary read the notice convening the Meeting and the Auditors' Certificate.

The Chairman moving the adoption of the balance sheet and report, said:

I am glad to be able to report to you that in spite of the unprecedented conditions which we have experienced since the commencement of the war, the business of the Company shews a steady increase, and our gross Premium Income for this year is larger than that for the preceding year. The Directors consider that the results of the business in all the Departments are satisfactory, with the possible exception of the English Motor Accident Account. Now, with regard to that Account you may recollect that at our Annual Meeting last year I expressed a fear that the Tariff rates might prove to be too low, and our experience has certainly shewn that there is room for improvement so far as these rates are concerned. During the past year your Directors decided to start a Marine Insurance Department, and they have been fortunate in obtaining the services of Messrs. Laurence Philipps & Co., Ltd., as Managers for that Department. If you look at the accounts you will see the results of that Department up to the end of the year shew a balance of £14,785 13s. 9d., but your Directors have considered it prudent to carry forward this amount, and to take no credit in the present balance sheet in respect of any profits of this Department. We are also glad to report that we have secured the services of Mr. L. H. Brading, who is a Member of the firm of Messrs. L. R. Philipps & Co., to act as Marine Underwriter, and we hope that in the future this Marine Department will shew very considerable profits. Beyond the items which I have referred to I do not think there is anything in the Accounts which calls for special comment. Your Directors are giving careful consideration and constant consideration to the very many problems which must naturally arise under the existing abnormal conditions of things. The balance you will see amounts to £23,787 11s. 10d., and out of this amount the final dividend on the Preference Shares, which amounts to £4,055 3s. 2d., has already been paid. Out of the available balance your Directors recommend that a dividend of 22½ per cent. be paid on the paid-up capital of the Ordinary shares; that will take £4,860; the sum of £1,301 18s. 8d. be added to the Income Tax Reserve Fund, making that Account up to £3,000; that £8,417 5s. 4d. be added to the Investment Reserve Fund, making that Fund £25,000; and that the balance of £5,153 4s. 8d. be carried forward. Now it would be obviously unwise I think at the present moment to attempt any forecast with regard to future business, but I may tell you that since the end of the year the business has been well sustained, and your Directors have no cause for anxiety with regard to the future business of the Company. I think that one result of the war will be a generally increased demand for Commercial Vehicles of all descriptions, and the business of this Department ought to shew in future a very considerable development. Now to turn from the figures for a moment I am sure you will be glad to hear that a very considerable proportion of our Staff have joined the fighting forces. The number of men who have joined from Head Office alone is 68, and those men are now with their regiments in different parts of the world. Those who remain behind have gladly undertaken the aditional work which has been thrown upon them in the absence of their colleagues. The thanks of the shareholders are certainly due to the staff generally, and especially to our Manager, Mr. Whitcomb, to our Assistant Manager, Mr. Baker, to the Secretary, Mr. Olden, and to the Heads of all the departments for the way in which the work of the Company has been carried on in the difficult and very trying times.

Mr. Philipps seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Philipps moved that Mr. Jessopp be re-elected a Director.

Mr. Hodgkin seconded the motion. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Vaughan Morgan moved that Mr. Helmore be re-elected as auditor at a fee of 500 guineas.

Mr. Duncan Smyth seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and other Directors.

The following is the Directors' reports, which was adopted at the meeting:—The Directors have pleasure in presenting the statement of accounts, duly audited, for the period from 25th December, 1913, to 24th December, 1914, inclusive. The gross premium income received by the Company has, despite the war, shewn an increase upon that of the previous year. The net premium income in all departments is £191,235 7s. 0d., and in addition there has been earned as interest, dividends, rents, transfer fees, etc., the sum of £13,865 14s. 6d. The Reserves made in the last accounts have proved more than sufficient to meet all liabilities upon the previous year's operations, but the Directors have considered it prudent again to make reserves for unexpired risks and outstanding claims and liabilities upon a generous scale. A Marine Insurance Department has been opened under the management of Laurence Phillips & Co., at 27, Royal Exchange, E.C., and Mr. L. H. Brading, who is a member of that firm, is acting as Marine underwriter. The results so far are excellent, but no credit has been taken for any profit from this department. The balance at credit of profit and loss account is £27,989 11s. 4d., out of which a dividend of 5½ per cent., on the paid-up capital of the Preference shares has already been paid. The Directors recommend that out of the available balance a dividend of 22½ per cent. (absorbing £4,860), be paid on the paid-up capital of the Ordinary shares; that an addition of £8,417 5s. 4d. be made to the Investment Reserve Fund (making that fund £25,000); that £1,301 18s. 8d. be added to the income tax reserve (making that reserve £3,000); and that the balance of £5,153 4s. 8d., be carried forward.

TEA SPACE FOR EXPORT.

INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION AND CALCUTTA LINERS' CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

With reference to the controversy between the Indian Tea Association and the steamship lines over inadequate provision of space to be allotted for the export of tea the Calcutta Liners' Conference has submitted a list of vessels sailing in and up to August 4th with allotment of space for sixty thousand chests. City line (two vessels) fifty thousand chests; P. and O. (one vessel) with twenty thousand and one Harrison vessel (Tactician) with fifteen thousand chests. The British India Line are carrying MacNeill and Co.'s tea.

In thanking the Calcutta Liners' Conference, the Committee of the Tea Association point out that these steamers proposed to carry 1,45,000 packages, 75,000 of which were to be taken in steamers leaving in July; remaining 70,000 chests in steamers leaving in August. While admitting that of 70,000 chests might be loaded in July the Committee mentioned that their estimate of 180,000 chests for July took no account of probable loadings by steamers leaving in August. It was evident therefore that the space available would be short of the requirements unless steamer companies could furnish during August the full amount of space required for that month.

The Calcutta Liners' Conference replied with reference to the July steamer overlapping into August, that loading sheds would be opened in all cases for the receipt of cargo before the end of July. They fully realise the difficulty of the position and wish to give as much advance information as they could. They regretted, however, that it was impossible to give particulars of space available for August but promised to supply that information when they were in a position to do so.

With reference to the above remarks regarding Harrison line advice has now been given that the s.s. Tactician would take 20,000 chests and that the line would carry 20,000 chests in the s.s. Engineer sailing about 4th August. The Tea Association thanked the Calcutta Liners' Conference but found it difficult to understand why the Conference could not declare the tea space for August seeing that rough cargo was being booked for that month.

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN FOR SEABORNE TRADE OF INDIA.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 17.

A press communiqué states:—With reference to the press communiqué, dated the 20th May 1915, it is notified for general information that with effect from the 20th July, 1915, certificates of origin in the form prescribed in the notification of the Department of Commerce and Industry (Customs), No. 9175-W. dated 19th June, 1915, will be required in respect of all goods brought by sea into British India, whether in British or in neutral vessels from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy and landed on quays or transferred to lighters at British Indian ports for transhipment to non-British ports. Such certificates will not be demanded in the case of goods brought from the abovementioned countries which are carried forward in the same bottom to a foreign port.

NEW COMPANIES IN INDIA

LARGE INCREASE OF SHARE CAPITAL IN MAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

May was a busy month in company formation in India, the total nominal share capital approaching one crore of rupee. This large increase over previous war months was due to three large flotations, the biggest of which was forty lakhs represented by the Oriental Navigation Co. of Bombay. The next was the twenty-three and half lakhs of the Chowringhee Properties Concern, which has taken over the land and buildings of the Grand Hotel enterprise. The third was the twelve lakhs of the Grand Hotel Company which is renting the hotel from the Chowringhee Properties and running it. These two, which are really different aspects of the same transaction, represent a capitalisation of thirty-three and a half lakhs.

Then, order of magnitude follow the Great Eastern Motor Co. (Bengal) three lakhs; Damagunia Coal Co. (Bengal) two and half lakhs; J. W. Wilson and Co. (Chemists, Madras) and Bari Duab Bank two lakhs each. One lakh companies are,—Bengal Publishing Syndicate, New Suratar Coal Co. (Bengal). Oil Producing Syndicate (Rangoon). In respect of provinces Bengal heads the list with forty-three and a half lakhs. Bombay forty-lakhs, Madras two and half lakhs; Punjab two, Rangoon one. Out of the total eighty-nine lakhs at least forty-three lakhs, so far as is apparent, represent the conversion of business or properties already in working condition.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

ORDER FOR EXAMINATION OF MANAGER AND ASSISTANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

At the High Court yesterday, Justice Chaudhuri disposed of the rule issued on behalf of Mr. Edward Gros. Manager and Liquidator of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank and two other assistants of the bank, calling on the Official Assignee to show cause why an order passed by his Lordship for their examination in Court should not be set aside.

On behalf of the Official Assignee Sir S. P. Sinha said that Messrs. Worman and Co. a German firm, were adjudicated insolvents on the application of the Delhi and London Bank on 1st September last. The Official Assignee wanted to take possession of the insolvent firm, but he was told that the Deutsch Asiatische Bank had a claim on the firm for about ten lakhs, for having made advances from time to time on the security of their goods. The Bank was a German firm and was under liquidation under orders of Government. This matter ought to be investigated by the Court and witnesses must be examined in Court.

After hearing the other side his Lordship discharged the rule and the order for examination of the witnesses remained.

CHARGE AGAINST A PIECE-GOODS BROKER.

ENTERING INTO CONTRACTS UNDER ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate had before him yesterday a case in which Nagarmall Poddar and others charged Surajmall Shroff, who professed to be a piece-goods broker for the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., under sections 477 and 404 I. P. Code (concealing a valuable document and misappropriation) under the following alleged circumstances:—In May last the accused arranged to sell to the complainants 434 cases of "saris" and received Rs. 8,000 as advance. He entered into 19 contracts with the complainants, which he later said he had made over to E. D. Sassoon and Co. and asked the complainants to apply to the firm for delivery of the goods. Subsequently, it is said E. D. Sassoon and Co. denied all knowledge of the transaction and stated that the accused was not their broker. It is alleged that in the books of accused's firm, which were seized by the police, it was learnt that the accused was a broker under Hurdut Roy Chamaria, who is a 'bania' of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. The hearing was adjourned.

INDIAN WHEAT COMMITTEE IN LONDON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 17.

The President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has reappointed as follows the Indian Wheat Committee which sits in London to supervise the arrangements in the United Kingdom for the shipment of wheat from India on Government account:—Mr. F. D. Acland, M.P., (Chairman), Mr. R. H. Rew (Deputy Chairman), Mr. J. M. Keynes, Sir George Saltmarsh, Sir Lionel Abrahams, Mr. T. H. Middleton, Mr. J. A. Hubback, Mr. H. D. Vigor (Secretary).

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 16th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

A monument was unveiled on the 12th June at Noyers, near Sedan, to the memory of the soldiers who fell in the fighting on Aug. 27 last—1,024 Germans and 1,773 French. The monument bears on one face the French inscription—"Pour La Patrie"—and on the other the German inscription—"Fur Uns."

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 17.

The rainfall of chief importance occurred in Rajputana, Gujerat and Bombay-Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujrat, Konkan, Bombay-Deccan, Hyderabad, Malabar, Madras Deccan and local in Assam, east United Provinces, Rajputana and west Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Burma, Bengal, west United Provinces, Mysore, north Madras Coast.

The principal amounts are:—Mergui one and a half inches; Tavoy, Lashio, Jalpaiguri and Allahabad one; Bareilly three; Udaipur one, Ahmedabad three; Rajkot two; Bhuj one and a half; Deesa and Dwarka one; Ratnagiri three Marmagoa and Karwar two, Poona one, and a half; Ahmednagar one; Aurangabad three-quarters Cochin two, Mangalore and Cuddalore one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Sind and Rajputana.

SIMLA, July 18

The rainfall increased slightly in South Peninsula but elsewhere has been only light and local. The air is drier and hotter than usual in north-west and Central India. There are indications of formation of a new depression in the Bay

The rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, Mysore, Madras-Deccan; and local in Chota Nagpur, Lower Sind, Gujarat, Konkan, Bombay-Deccan, South-west Madras and North Madras Cost. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Baluchistan, East Rajputana, South Hyderabad.

The Chief amounts are:—Shillong one and a half inches; Jaipur three quarters; Dwarka and Veraval a half; Gulbarga three quarters; Mangalore one and a half; Calicut and Cochin two; Trivandrum one; Negapatam three-quarters; Cuddapah and Bellary one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall on the Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 17th of July, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	93	88	88	..	..	..
Do. (16th)	95.5	86.3	82	..	0.06	
Jask	9 65	88.3	86	..	0.06	
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (16th)	100.4	88.6	79	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108.3	90.9	50	..	0.53	—0.93
Rawalpindi	92.6	75.3	59	..	2.44	—3.43
Lahore	97.2	76.8	60	..	1.98	—2.81
Hissar	94 4	77.4	75	..	2.25	..
Ambala	96 9	80.5	58	..	2.70	—5.51
Delhi	94.5	79.0	76	..	3.13	—5.13
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.4	79.9	67	0.04	5.22	—2.84
Mainpuri	84.8	78.4	84	0.09	3.13	—4.17
Jhansi	97.2	75.8	66	..	5.76	—6.75
Cawnpore	94 6	79.1	80	1.21	7.07	—1.22
Allahabad	93.5	77.5	81	..	10.65	—0.07
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	110.1	89.4	62	..	0	—0.70
Karachi	90.6	82.0	85	0.39	0.67	—2 63
Ajmer	98.8	79.2	67	..	0.99	—5.40
Jalpore	97.0	82.1	66	..	0.55	—6.00
Kotah	95.2	84.0	60	1.25	1.65	—7.74
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.6	76.0	84	1.25	1.85	—3.41
Dwarka	90.7	77.9	87	1.05	2.71	—4.37
Veraval	86.3	76.3	86	0.54	3.89	—2.88
Rajkot	97.0	73.1	88	2.15	4.05	—6.16
Bhavnagar Para	97.2	78.4	83	0.02	6.33	—0.39
Surat	92.9	77.9	86	0.21	12.07	—5.76
Ahmedabad	102.2	76.7	77	2.75	4 47	—3.84
Deesa	1	78.4	7	0.99	2.23	—4.48
Neemuch	91.7	74.8	74	0.09	5.80	—2.57
Indore	87.1	73.5	79	..	4.80	—6.56
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	94.5	77.3	77	0.51	14.80	—2.91
Saugor	91.8	7.52	79	0.67	8.79	7.95
Hoshangabad	91.5	77.6	74	..	10.72	—3.23
Khandwa	92.0	77.9	84	..	10.69	0.75
Akola	92.1	76.5	72	..	6.73	—4.05
Amraoti	89.8	76.3	78	..	6.48	—5.62
Nagpur	91.7	76.4	77	..	11.91	—5.05
Chanda	89.5	76.2	87	0.06	11.35	—5.58
Raipur	93.7	79.6	71	..	9.06	—6.76
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.6	77.4	9	00.4	448.62	8.81
Ratnagiri	85.3	74.5	8	83.0	339.25	—9.81
Mormugao	89.5	75.2	9	52.0	143.72	—4.53
Karwar	78.7	74.7	94	2.2	545.38	—10.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.4	75.1	85	0.31	8.84	1.60
Ahmednagar	81.8	70.9	92	1.20	8.70	1.66
Poona	82.4	70.9	84	1.44	18 09	9.62
Sholapur	84.6	72.0	93	0.22	8.60	1.47
Bijapur	82.0	71.6	83	0.09	2.75	—1.86
Belgaum	80.3	67.3	89	0.15	13.30	—3.27
Ahmedabad	86.2	73.4	91	0.72	14.38	5.92
Nizamabad (Indur)	85.3	74.7	76	0.05	9.30	—0.83
Hyderabad	81.3	73.0	85	0.59	13.10	5.66
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	82.3	73.2	88	1.69	39.17	—21.02
Calicut	81.4	74.1	95	0.49	36.57	—15.03
Cochin	79.5	74.2	87	2.80	41.81	—0.42
Colombo	82 9	75.2	81	0 94	15.41	4 41
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.8	79.0	84	..	18.41	5.52
Bellary	88.5	74.2	69	..	6 05	3.18
Cuddapah	91.1	75.0	79	1.49	7.41	0.08
Madras	91.0	78.8	82	..	6.56	2.58
Bangalore	84.0	67.2	81	0.01	7.95	2.74
Coimbatore	86.6	71.2	81	..	4.97	2.66
Trichinopoly	93.6	76.4	66	..	3.76	1.73
Negapatam	92.3	79.6	77	..	1.54	—0.89

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th July, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.619	inches.
Temperature of Air	81.3	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.9	"
Dew Point	78.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.903	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.6	"
Minimum do. do.	77.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW, NNE, WNW.	
Movement of Wind	1.45	Miles.
Fall of Rain	1.12	inches
Total fall during month	3.49	"
Do. do. year	45.00	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th July	0.08	"

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT:

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 17th July, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the east Punjab, lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab but in defect at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 1.21in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Jhansi but in defect at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local in Rajputana; Jodhpur has had 0.49in. and Ajmer 0.39in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in east Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana; night temperature is in defect at Ajmer but in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and Kathiawar; Bhuj has had 1.25in., Dwarka 1.05in., Veraval 0.54in., Rajkot 2.15in., Surat 0.21in., Ahmedabad 2.75in., and Deesa 0.90in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Kathiawar and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.51in. of rain and Saugor 0.67in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0.44in., Ratnagiri 3.05in., Mormugao 2.01in. and Karwar 2.25in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 0.31in., Ahmednagar 1.20in., Poona 1.44in., Sholapur 0.22in., Belgaum 0.15in., Aurangabad 0.72in. and Hyderabad 0.59in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from the Bay of Bengal appears to have moved into the Arabian Sea and an area of slightly low pressure is noticeable in the region between Veraval and Bombay. With the passage of the disturbed conditions into the north-east Arabian Sea precipitation has set in in Gujarat and Kathiawar but ceased on the north Madras coast and decreased in south Hyderabad and the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in the Madras Deccan and Rajputana while some showers have occurred in the United and the Central Provinces. From the Punjab, however, no precipitation has been reported.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the north Bombay Deccan, local in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and some showers in Rajputana and the United and the Central Provinces. A few showers are possible in the east Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 17th July 1915, was 29.795 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water: Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Low Water: Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	July.	h	m	ft.	in	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
SAT.	17	m	2	7	26	2	17	m 7	43	17 3
		m	2	28a	27	10		m 8	36a	17 10
SUN.	18	m	2	58	25	11	18	m 8	22	18 2
		m	3	1a	27	4		m 9	17a	17 1
MO.	19	m	3	46	25	8	19	m 9	10	19 3
		m	4	42a	26	9		m 10	7a	17 5
TU.	20	m	4	48	25	5	20	m 10	11	20 4
		m	4	30a	26	2		m 11	7a	17 2
W.	21	m	6	3	25	5	21	m 11	33a	21 2
		m	5	28a	25	7				
TH.	22	m	7	30	25	10	22	m 0	18	16 10
		m	6	47a	25	8		m 1	17a	21 6
FR.	23	m	8	51	26	9	23	m 1	81	16 4
		m	8	10a	25	3		m 2	42a	21 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset.
" 17 (Saturday)	" 6h.10m.	" 7h. 19m
" 18 (Sunday)	" 6h.10m.	" 7h. 19m
" 19 (Monday)	" 6h 10m.	" 7h. 19m
" 20 (Tuesday)	" 6h.11m.	" 7h. 18m
" 21 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 11m.	" 7h. 18m
" 22 (Thursday)	" 6h 12m.	" 7h. 18m
" 23 (Friday)	" 6h. 12m.	" 7h. 18m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, July 4th14m. 24-2m. a.m.; Apogee, 8th, 4-3h. p.m.; New Moon.12th, 3h. 0-8m. p.m; First Quarter, 20th, 2h. 38-8m. a.m. Perigee, 24th, 10-9h. a.m.; Full Moon, 26th, 5h.41-0m p.m

EMPIRE'S RESOURCES.

GREAT EXHIBITION TO BE HELD NEXT YEAR.

The British Institute of Industry and Science acting in co-operation with the British Empire Exhibition Association, is promoting an Exhibition of the Natural Resources of the Empire, which will be opened at the beginning of next year in a handsome building to be erected on the Aldwych site, where the existing offices of the Institute are situated.

The purpose of the exhibition will be to demonstrate to the public, as well as to manufacturers and industrialists, the vast potentialities of the natural resources of the Empire. The various Dominions and Colonies are aiding the scheme, and each Colony will, with the advice of the central body, organise its own particular section. Especial attention will be directed towards demonstrating the manner in which Germany has, in the past, used British resources to foster her own industries, and to show how, with the opportunity furnished by the war, British manufacturers will be in a position to develop our Imperial resources for British purposes.

The cost of the project will be about £50,000, and this has been provided for through the generosity of the directors of the Institute. The exhibition will, it is expected, remain open during the whole of next year.

FLOODS IN ASSAM.

WHOLE OF BRAHMIN BARIA SUBDIVISION UNDER WATER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Recent heavy floods in Assam have to a large extent affected the Tipperah District, which is already suffering from famine. The whole of Brahmin Baria Sub-Division is under water and crops have been destroyed and villages have been washed away and the homeless people are in rags. Reports are daily pouring into the Sub-Divisional town, which itself is not in a better condition. All schools and most of the places of business have been closed. The Hon. Mr. Beatson Bell, Executive Council Member and Mr. J. M. Pringle District Magistrate and other officials went there to see the condition of flooded area.

CALCUTTA, July 18.

A Karimgunj correspondent thus describes the serious effect of the recent floods in Assam:—"Terrible floods have overtaken this part of the country in the district of Cachar; only hillocks and tall trees are to be seen above water, the whole country being submerged. The residents of Silchar town have taken shelter in the hilly portion leaving all their belongings behind. The river Barak rose so high that despatch steamers could not make headway beneath the railway bridge at Badarpur, even with their funnels down. The service up to Silchar was therefore stopped. The railway communication between Badarpur and Silchar is stopped owing to breaches. The telegraphic communication between Karimgunj and Silchar is also cut off. Several people from the interior came here for relief.

The Agent of the E. B. S. Railway issues a statement regarding the flood damage between Sorbhog and Amingaon. Four bridges are down, three abutments breached and three gaps in embankment each between sixty and hundred feet long. It is hoped the line will reopen in ten days with one transhipment. At present traffic is being worked by steamer via Dhubri Ghat.

HEAVY RAINS IN BARODA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, July 17.

On Thursday night there was a heavy shower of rain, measuring 2 inches 68 cents. The total rainfall to date is 13 inches 34 cents. It was very cloudy the whole of yesterday and more rain is expected.

ESTIMATE OF RAINFALL SINCE APRIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 17.

Rainfall since first April is now more than twenty per cent. in defect throughout the whole of the great crop-bearing plains of Northern India. On the other hand in Assam, Upper Burma, Bengal and Mysore it is twenty per cent. in excess.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24hours to 8a.m. of 17th July 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	June 1st to 17th July 1914.	June 1st to 17th July 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.44	43.62	23.08	46.03
Fort [St. George Hospital] ..	0.97	41.91	26.20	53 81
Esplanade[Gokuldas Tej. Hosp.]	0.76	42.17	26 43	53.02
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.62	48.25	28.23	55.70

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 16.

India is once more almost completely clear of plague. The figures issued to-day for the week ending the 16th instant show a total of only 385 deaths in the entire country of which 161 occurred in Bombay Presidency, 152 in the Punjab, 46 in Burma, and 18 in the Mysore State. The whole of the rest of India put together only had 9 cases with 8 deaths.

MURDER OF A ZAMINDAR.

OUTCOME OF STRAINED RELATIONS WITH REFRACTORY TENANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

News has reached here of the murder of Basanta Kumar Chakravarty, zamindar of Rudrakar, in the district of Faridpur. For some time past the zamindars had not been pulling on well with their tenants and a number of tenants had of late turned refractory. The deceased happened to be in his kutchery at Sananghat at the time of murder, which took place on the 12th July last. After dinner that night as he was proceeding to a tank adjoining the kutchery a man suddenly emerged from darkness and thrust a spear through his body. He was immediately removed to the kutchery, but expired shortly afterwards on his way to Madaripur.

Wife of Kunjalall Auddy of Bowbazar died on Friday morning as a "sati." Her husband was seriously ill and before half an hour of his death the lady became senseless and died without recovering consciousness. The dead bodies were taken to burning ghat with a great crowd following.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 17.

Niritas	Deocanty	Genoa

July 18.

Salsette	Armitage	Aden
Varela	Denue	Busreh
Crewe Hall	Jones	London

DEPARTURES.

July 18.

Salsette	Armitage	Aden
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

The following Steamer received port clearance on Saturday

Steamer:—City of Norwich for Karachi

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer:—Chakdara for P. Gulf
" Roma for Naples

Saturday, July 17th, 1915.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 954 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, left Bombay yesterday for Aden, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Norwich:—The steamer City of Norwich, 4,117 tons, Captain McMillan, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Sardinia left Hongkong on Saturday the 17th instant.

S. S. Niritas:—The Greek steamer Niritas, 2,397 tons, Captain S. Deocanty, arrived here on Saturday evening from Genoa, having left that port on the 20th ultimo and called at Thaca and Port Said.

S. S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varela, 1,932 tons, Captain G. H. A. Denne, arrived here yesterday from Busreh, which port she left on the 16th instant with general goods and passengers on board.

S. S. Crewe Hall:—The steamer Crewe Hall 2,691 tons, Captain R. Jones, arrived here yesterday from London, having left that port on the 23rd May last with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, arrived here yesterday morning from Aden, which port she left on the 13th instant with the English mails a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D. & E. Rangoon Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
H. Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
K. Aldworth	Proom	T. M. & Co
N. Stuart Prince	Barertt	D. Nanji & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	K. N. & Co
Netravati	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Kirin Maru	Sasaki	N. Y. Kaisha
2	Olympia	Andrew	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Dalsai Maru	Tamai	D. Nanjee & Sons
4	Kowelt	Wilson	T. M. & Co
5	Yamato Maru	Bahu	N. Y. Kaisha
7	Alesia	Green	Prize Ship
9	Hidalgo	Harboard	J. Finlay & Co
10	Anatolia	Williams	K. Nixon & Co
12 & 13	Roma	Andrea	Italian M. S. N. Co
15	Nippon	Simdguist	W. & A. G. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

8	Luzon Maru	Miyata	N. Y. Kaisha
5	Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
6	City of Norwich	McMillan	K. N. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co
Crewe Hall	Jones	
Hellas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Niritas	Deocanty	T. M. & Co
Roumelian	Doig	T. M. & Co
Shwedagon	Gentles	Burma Pet Co
Varela	Denne	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

July 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 60 bales wool, J. Karra; 63 bales wool, H. K. M. Jetha; 100 bales wool, V. Omersee; 93 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia (s) 91 cwts. shooks, S. S. Miranda; 31 cwts. hoops, S. S. Miranda; 33 cwts. head staves, S. S. Miranda.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia (s) 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumelien (s) 844 cwts. sawri cotton, N. Dwarkadas; 190 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 126 bales wool raw, B. Valabdas; 48 bales wool raw, B. Fazmall; 94 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 18 casks goat skins, S. M. Siddiq; 113 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.

FOR HULL.

Stuart Prince (s) 6,220 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Hidalgo (s) 1,980 cwts. jowaree, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Roma (s) 5,005 cwts. rape seed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yamata Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

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THE LAW OF LIMITATION.

Being an Exhaustive and Critical Commentary on the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, with full references to Indian and English Authorities.

BY

K. J. RUSTOMJI, Bar-at-Law,

Honorsman of the Council of Legal Education.

Most favourably received by the Bench as well as by the Bar. The following are som of the opinions received.—

Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bengal:—Already I have had occasion to use your work on Limitation, and I have found it of great help.

Hon'ble Sir John Wallis, Kt., Chief Justice oe Madras:—The book appears to have been planned on sound lines and carefully written. It should be of much use to the Profession.

Hon'ble Sir Donald Johnston, Kt., Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court:—I will use it in Court and I have no doubt the Courts will find your Commentary on the Law of Limitation as a useful Guide.

Hon'ble Justice Sir John Woodroffe, Kt. Calcutta High Court:—Your book will be very useful to me in my work.—

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Booksellers and Publishers, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 19TH OF JULY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Dismissal.

26-15-33-15.—In Person, Haji Joosab Haji Sheriff v. Lilladhar Hariram & ors, Kanga & S.

17-15-1050-09.—Pandia & Co, Che Gondasetty v. Goverdhandas Girdhardas, a firm, and anr, Ragh N & Co, Pandia & Co, Under Rule 740.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 and No. 55-14 Re the Indian Specie Bank, Ld, (in Liqn).—Mer K & Co, Rehmu Tunnissa Begum & ors, v. J Sandars Slater & anr, Little & Co.

61-14-490-13.—Manecklai & Co, Kundlik Panduji Banker, & ors, Dhondiba Panduji Banker & ors, S. M. B. & Co, Judah & S.

62-14-1038-13.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Jugmohandas, Runchoddas, a firm, Messrs Kappa Dhulla & Co, a firm, & anr, Mehta D & L,

1-1542-14.—Shroff D & D, Messrs A M Mehta & Co, a firm, v. Aimai, Vachha & Co.

2-15-664-14.—Vachha & Co, Aimai v. Messrs A M Mehta & Co, a firm, Shroff D & D.

3-15-397-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Gangabai, widow, v. Bai Sonabai Cawasji Gheewalla, Pochha & Co.

4-15-616-14.—Jehangir M & S, Yesha Alias Gunpat Dharmaji v. Jamnabai, widow & ors, Un P & P, D J Mantri.

6-15-639-14.—Shroff D & D, The Rising Star & Electric Cinematograph Co, a firm, v. Messrs Parbhudas & Hirachand & Co, a firm, Khambatta & Co.

7-15-1126-13.—Shroff D & D, Bai Poobai, widow, v. Damji Hirji alias Jetha & anr, Captain V.

10-15-3-15.—Madh K & Ch, W T Halai & ors, v. Chaturbhoy Gopalji, Mans H M & Co.

5-15-558-03.—Dubash & Co, Bai Jamnabai, widow v. Fazalbhai Hiptulla & ors, Manu H & Co.

9-15-1165-14.—Edg G W & Co, Shrinivasdas Bavri, a firm, v. Maltanchand Basdeodas, a firm, Madh K & C.

12-15-1243-14.—Dubash & Co, Desai Mecanna, a firm, v. Dhondnath Raghunath Khote, Jam R & D.

13-15-566-14.—Kharas & Co, for a pauper, Fakermahomed Peermahomed v. Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Gool Mahomed & ors, Matu J & M, Jam R & D.

14-15-800-14.—Mans H M & Co, Damodhar Naranji v. Sunderbai widow, Mulji & Th.

15-15-732-14.—Ard H D & Co, Messrs Muncherji Vadilal & Co, a firm, and anr, v. Nowroji Hormasji Pagdiwalla, Motichand & D., Kanga & S. Medh K & C.

O S 16-15-1006-14.—Chitnis M & K, Dwarkadas Damodhar v. Dwarkadas Shamji & ors, Bhai K & G, Payne & Co.

20-15-1169-09.—In Person, Jamnabai, widow, v. Rahim Vali Mahomed, Payne & Co.

O S 21-15-155-15.—Wadia G & Co, Meherbai, widow, & ors, v. Meherbai, widow, and ors, Wadia G & Co, M K & C, Shroff D & D.

24-15-344-12.—Bhemji & Co, Kanji Hirji v. Narotam Anandji, Mans H M & Co.

For Hearing and Exceptions to Com. Separate Report.

12-13-1050-11.—Payne & Co, Tribhuwandas Mangaldas Nathubhai & ors, v. Koolsumbai, widow, & ors, Jehangir S M & H.

Appeals for hearing and final Disposal.

8-15-655-12.—Bhai K & G, Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof Tribhowandas K Gujjar, & ors, Mer K & C, Tyab D & Co, Payne & Co.

In Re Ins. 25-15 D Act No. 576-13.—Little & Co, Mahomed Haji Esak Elias v. Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz El -Ibrahim, Payne & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1071-14.—Payne and Co, Abdulla Alladin Mahomed Dana, v. Ahmed Allarakhia, Jehangir S M & H.

1288-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Bai Bhicaji & anr, v. Peroshaw Jivanji Kerawalla, M K R B & Co.

1462-14.—Mulla and M, Esmail Haji Varaya, v. Sardarkhan Abbaskhan, Patell and Ez.

9-15.—Vatchha & Co, Messrs Dana Fatta & Co, a firm, Narayen Babaji Jawke.

1151-14.—Mulji & Th, Nathmal Walaji v. Poonamchand Panaji & ors, Raghavaya N & Co.

S C Ct 39-1717-15.—Mulji & Th, Charles Frederick Willimsan, v. The Bombay, Co, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

1081-14.—Manecklal & Co, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Haji Hassam Haji Essa & Sons, a firm, and ors, Sunderdas & Co.

958-14.—Merwonji K & Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v. Edulji Maneckji Mody, Mulla and M.

1000-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Allimahomed Cumruddin & anr, v. T M Purdhy and ors, Captain & V.

1359-15.—Mulla & Mulla, Dallaporta and Patel, a firm, v. Bhaichand Jetha, Motichand & D.

463-15—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Danjoerdas Devidas a firm v Marwadi Jainarayen Nazarmal and anr, Mulla and M.

936-12.—Payne & Co, Alimahomed Abba Juma v. Moosa Ebrahim, Little & Co.

S C Ct 512-18656-12.—Little & Co, Mossa Ebrahim, v. Dada Abba Jooma & ors, Sah & G, Payne & Co.

1186-13.—Mulla & M, Lakhmidas Pragji v. Haridas Bhimji, Captain & V.

381-14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Amulakhchand Govindram, a firm, v. Gajanand Meghraj, and anr.

1276-14.—Malvi H M & R, Hookamchand Saroopchand v. Shrinivas Bavri, Edg G W & Co.

1265-14.—Sm B & Co, Laxmibai, widow, and anr, v. Keshow Annaji Pokharkas and anr, Amin & D, Rustomji & G.

1378-14.—Payne & Co, Manmohandas Ramji & Co, a firm, v. Mahanji Kanji, Ard H D & Co.

1407-14.—Crawford B & Co, Karl Ettlinger and anr, v. Chagendas & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

401-14.—Payne & Co, R D Sethna, v. Bhailal Harilal & anr, Amin & D.

1477-14.—Sm B & Co, Madhowji Ebellabhai v. Miss Hamabai Framji Petit & anr.

1181-14.—Mehta D & L, Ladkooverbai, widow, Hassanali Hakimji, Manecklal & Co.

77-14.—Mirza M & M, Rattanbai, widow v. Hassanalli Adamji & anr, Patell & Ez.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

14-15.—N C Dalal Mohanlal Narayendas Kapasi & Co, a firm, v. Jhaveri & Co, a firm, Edg G W & Co.

477-15.—Edg G W & Co, The Currimbhoy Ginning & Pressing Co, Ld, v. Messrs Govindrao Anandrao, a firm, Captain & V.

For Decree Absolute.

363-13.—Daphtary F & D, Vithaldas Kalianji Kapadia v. Kaliandas Gopaldas, & anr, Manecklal & Co, Moti & D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI 82 and in re The Credit Bank of India Ltd in Liquidation—Payne and Co, R D Setuna Official Liquidator v N R Mistry and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, J's Sums dated 17-2-14, Part heard.

Short Cause.

S C 533-15.—Dubash & Co, Radhakerson Ramchandra, a firm, v. Jitmul Jasiram, a firm, Tyabji D & Co, Part Heard 9-7-15.

Matrimonial Suit.

516-15.—Daph F & D, Bessie Tryphina Hellen Thomas, v. Herbert William Thomas, In Person.

For Trial of an Issue.

1350-15.—Mans H M & Co, Khatao Dharmsey v. Vallabhdas Kalljanji, a firm, Vachha & Co, As P. J. O. D. 117.

Long Causes.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulla Kuppa and ors, Daph F and D, Matu J and M.

402-15.—Mehta D & L, Kuppa Dolla & Co, a firm, v. Haji Ali Haji Rahimtulla & anr, Sh D & D, Mulji & Mulla.

386-15.—Payne & Co, Bai Khorshedapoo Pestonji v. Dadabhai Bhandari & ors, Surajmal & Co.

556-15.—Surajmal & Co, Pestonji Dadabhai Bhandari v. Khorshedbanoo & ors, Payne & Co.

1217-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank, Ld, (in Liqn), v. Krishna Subramany Aiyar & anr, Edgelow G W & Co.

1403-14.—Pandia & Co, Lakhamsey Keshowji v. Waman Venkoba Kamat, & anr, N. C Dalal.

125-09.—Amin & Desai, Khimji Azzur Virji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills, Ltd, and anr, Mulla & M., Tyabji D & Co.

373-12.—Bhai K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Purshotam Jivandas, Payne & Co.

329-15—Khand L and M, Somaji Jagmalji and Co a firm v Kumbhar Jugjiwan Raisey Raja, Shroff D and D.

1239-14—Nadirshaw and D, Hemraj Asaria v Gliella Asaria and ors, Payne and Co.

1371-14—M K R B and Co, Tribhuwandas Varjiwandas v The Advocate-General of Bombay and ors, Little and Co, M K R B and Co.

1373-14—Payne and Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ld v Jhaveri Jhunalal Manalal, Malvi H M and R.

1348-14—Mulla and Mulla, Virji Peraj v Lakhmidas Pragji and ors, Mulji and Tha, Mulla and Mulla.

1475-14—M B Chothia, Abdul Rehman Valli Karim Khan v Mactoombi Vahlde Kassim, Ard H D and Co.

1384-14—Unwalla P and P, Nabi Chhagal v Yemnabai widow and ors, Un P and P, Mirza M and M.

45-15.—Edg G W & Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo Cursetji & Co, a firm, v. Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, Mer K & Co.

45-15—Edgelow G W and Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo and Co a firm v Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, Merwanji K and Co.

O. S. 328-15—Payne and Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr v Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors, Payne and Co., Edg G W and Co.

SLIPPERY FOOT-PATHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I quite agree with your correspondent, S. L. K., and endorse his criticism regarding the slippery foot-paths of the city of Bombay. Only a few days ago a relation of mine slipped while walking over a cement foot-path and fell, breaking his knee, and is still in bed.

The concrete and cement plastered foot-paths are not the most mischievous of their kind in Bombay, especially during the rains, and many pedestrians have had a bitter experience of their treacherous smooth surface. The more this cement is used the more glossy and smooth it becomes. Add to this the house sweepings, rubbish, cooked rice, dhal, and mango and plantain peels thrown and strewn by the inhabitants of the surrounding houses on account of their dirty and never-to-be-cured habits, and you get well laid-out slip-foot traps, specially designed for catching some of those foppish and bombastic "Johnnie Walkers" who do not care to bend their heads down and see what is under their feet while walking in their best. Only last Sunday a Goanese gentleman, while evidently going to church in his best suit, slipped and fell down on the foot-path of Princess Street, and had his new serge suit so dirtied that he had to return home in a victoria.

Taking into consideration the habits of the people the best pavement for Bombay foot-paths is blue trap (stone), which is very hard to wear and offers a very rough surface. There is one drawback of the rough surface of foot-paths in that it lodges the dirt and rubbish, but that could be washed away by diverting water jets under pressure whilst watering the roads. The rough surface of the Bombay blue trap would last for years, and could be re-roughened at a small expense every five or seven years.—Yours, etc.

L. D. DESPANDE.

Kandawadi, Girgaum, July 14th.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 16.

The following Consular appointments are recognised:—Mr. Lucien Memminger as American Consul at Madras; Mr. Edgar Joseph Holberton as Siamese Consul at Rangoon; and Mr. A. Fernandez as Acting Portuguese Consul at Bombay.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES IN MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 17.

A French Rocks correspondent reports two dacoities, alleged to have taken place on the night of the 11th inst. Mr. Krishna Sastri, a member of the Mysore Representative Assembly, with five others was proceeding to Krishnarajpet, when the party was waylaid, assaulted and robbed of all property. In another case the Amildar of Malvalis, his brother and family were proceeding to Muddua. They were waylaid and robbed of property valued at Rs. 2,000.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE DEFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 17.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case, Mr. Rauf Ali brought his argument on behalf of Kidar Nath to conclusion before the Special Commissioners this morning and then took up the cases of Khark Singh and Kirpal Singh, students. Counsel referred to their ages and explained that they were too young to grasp the nature of the offences with which they were charged. The Court should consider whether they realised what they were about or were merely tooys in the hands of others.

When Mr. Rauf Ali was about to argue the case of Harnam Singh Tunda, the Court intimated to him that they did not attach any importance to the suggestion that Harnam Singh's arm had been blown off in a bomb experiment and it was not necessary for counsel to labour this point. And for that very reason no medical examination of the arm would be needed.

Rur Singh's name had been included in the complaint later and there was very little in evidence against him. Counsel examined this at some length and urged that though released from the Multan jail in November last he committed no unlawful act. His activity on board the ship was not satisfactorily proved.

THE CASE OF NIDHAN SINGH.

In regard to Nidhan Singh it was contended by Mr. Rauf Ali that the man was most talked of by the approvers, but least implicated. He was known to every approver and witness, as he had been living in Shanghai for the last 32 years and helped deserving Indians who had lived abroad. It was rather noteworthy that the Granthi of Shanghai Gurdwara, who tried to have Bhai Bhagwan Singh arrested as an objectionable seditionist, was said to have given Rs. 500 to Nidhan Singh, but would he have done so if he had known or suspected that Nidhan Singh was a member of the Ghadar party? The improbability the return of man who had lived in foreign lands for 32 years to his native country to raise a mutiny was quite obvious, and there was reliable testimony of defence witnesses that Nidhan Singh went about the province not to collect arms or advance the interests of a seditious propaganda, but simply to promote the welfare of his country by airing the grievances of his fellow-countrymen in a constitutional manner.

Mr. Raghunath Sahai, who represents 15 accused, then began to argue the case of his clients.

LAHORE, July 18.

Mr. Sahai at the outset dealt with the evidence of conspiracy in America. There was no evidence of any conspiracy in Canada and in support of this contention he referred to the reproach which the "Ghadar" newspaper of 28th April, 1914, flung at Canadian Hindus for their praise of Lord Hardinge for his redress of the grievances of Indians.

REASONS FOR RETURN OF INDIAN EMIGRANTS.

Mr. Sahai then went on to give the real reason for the return of the Indian emigrants last year. In the first place it was the idea of some of them to put moral pressure on Government through the men returning by the Komagata Maru. In the second place, they believed that Indian troops were going to Europe and they thought they would be able to get their rights conceded to them at the present moment. That the Indians in America knew of the intended participation of Indian troops in the war with Germany earlier than they did in this country was indicated by the publication of an article on the subject in the "Ghadar" of 10th August 1914. At any rate there was nothing to show that the object of the Komagata Maru people in returning to India was illegal. They had some grievances which they wanted to place before the Government here. It was quite clear from Amar Singh's evidence that they had decided to demand their rights in a constitutional manner and to use force only in the event of failure in this respect. His clients were certainly convinced that their demands would be conceded by the Viceroy and the time for the use of force would not come. They were guilty of no offence.

Counsel proceeded to comment upon the value of approvers' evidence. Mula Singh was a revolutionary dacoit, a person who ran away with another's wife. Nawab Khan had no personal knowledge of the work of the society in America during the period of its greatest activity. Besides being a self-confessed dacoit and revolutionary, Nawab Khan was a most bigoted Mahomedan who would not spare the Hindu and in order to reach heaven himself would see them hanged and sent to hell.

The case was then adjourned for a few days.

DACOITIES IN EASTERN BENGAL.

SUICIDE OF A SUSPECT IN POLICE LOCK-UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARISAL, July 16.

A dacoity was committed in the house of Basant Kumar Chatterjee of village Kahijur. The dacoits were about 10 in number. They assaulted the women of the house and took away their ornaments worth about Rs. 1,000. Mr. Hughes Buller, Inspector-General of Police is here. He was for two days in Perojpur.

On 9th July there was a big theft in the village of Khalishakota. The thieves were 15 or 20 in number. They took away about Rs. 3,000 in ornaments and cash. A young Mahomedan was arrested by the police on suspicion and was kept in the guard-room of the police station, where he committed suicide by hanging by tying his napkin round his neck.

According to a Calcutta telegram, seditious pamphlets named "Swadhin Bharat" are being circulated through the post to Dacca pleaders. They bear the postmark of Narainguni.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE BY A PLEADER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

In the Barisal Conspiracy Case which is now being tried before the Sessions Judge, Backergunj, important evidence was given by Babu Shyama Charan Dutt, pleader, who succeeded in securing a statement from one of the conspirators, which led to the final arrest of the gang. Witness said that he was a graduate in Law of the Calcutta University and had been practising for 12 years. In April 1914 there was a dacoity in the house of his sister's husband Janaki Pal, in which a Government gun was stolen. Six weeks after that there was another dacoity at Birangal. After this there was a police enquiry about his son Kutti. He suspected that there must be some political suspect of that name. Witness then described how he met by chance the approver Rajani Das alias Kutti and how he extracted a statement from him at Dacca, which he made over to the C.I.D. Inspector Jogesh Chundra Bhowmik at Calcutta. The latter in his turn made it over to the Inspector-General of Police. In this statement Rajani described how he became a member of a "samity" and afterwards committed the Birangal and Kowakuri dacoities.

BARISAL, July 17.

The further hearing of the ninth case of dacoity in which Anesuddin and six others are charged with making preparations to commit dacoity and assembling for the purpose of committing dacoity, was resumed yesterday before the Special Tribunal at Barisal, when six more witnesses were examined. Sub-Inspector Hiralal Banerjee of Rajapur thana proved the information received by him through Asyak about the starting of accused in two boats with arms. Four local men, three Hindus and one Mahomedan, described the search of the dacoits' boats by the police and the finds. Two constables deposed to the arrest of the accused. The case is proceeding.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY SYNDICATE.

REFUSAL TO INTERFERE WITH INTERMEDIATE RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 17.

The "Hindu" understands that the Syndicate of the University of Madras at its meeting on Tuesday last decided not to interfere with the results of the last Intermediate Examination in Arts as submitted to it by the Special Board appointed to supervise that examination. "This decision of the Syndicate will," the "Hindu" adds, "be received with bitter disappointment by the the public. To be candid, however, we must say that the public have no reason to be surprised at it, for the University of Madras has proved to be more bureaucratic in its methods and takes greater pride in being callous to public opinion than Government is sometimes credited to be."

GERMAN MISSIONARIES IN INDIA.

THE "MADRAS MAIL" URGES INTERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 17.

The "Madras Mail" dealing with hostile aliens still at large says:—"An Indian Christian gentleman engaged in missionary work reports specific instances of disloyal feeling among the converts of a certain German mission. British missionaries who have friends amongst German missionaries write to us that alike in public interest and in order to save the Germans from temptation internment is necessary. Do Government wish to wait for painful proof that the German at liberty in India is a danger?"

HEALING IN THE OPEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with great interest the article reproduced from "The Times" in your valued columns this morning narrating the wonderful success that has attended the "attempt to enlist the healing forces of nature, sunlight and fresh air, in the fight against infection." The experience mentioned therein is borne out by evidence of other experimenters as will be seen from the following quotations from a letter entitled "Open Air treatment of fevers" published in "The Lancet" over the signature of Dr. Sir Clifford Allbutt who writes:—

"I read you paragraph in "The Lancet' of July 23rd on the open air treatment of disease. You refer more especially to the treatment of Typhus Fever in the Open Air. I have for some years been endeavouring to urge this upon the Profession and I was, I believe the first to draw attention to the plan or, at any rate, to carry it out systematically.

I had then the charge of the Fever Wards in the Leeds Fever Hospital and I was gradually led by experience so to increase 'ventilation' that at length I had the windows in all the wards fastened by nails so that they could not be closed. During the whole of the winter of a severe Epidemic of Typhus we had open air in the wards so that the nurses had to wear bonnets or other head-coverings and the breezes played freely about the beds. You will see from the statistics that the mortality was remarkably lessened and we never had any chest or other internal complications.—Yours, etc.

A. B. C.

Bombay, July 16.

The Sessions Judge of Mysore is hearing an alleged torture case, in which police Dafadar Ranganna and a constable of Nanjangud are reported to have assaulted the

BARISAL SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

STORY OF A RIVER DACOITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARISAL, July 16.

The Special Tribunal took up the ninth case to-day, in which Anesuddin and six others are charged under Section 399 and 402 I. P. C. This is the first case which came up direct to the special court for trial, unlike others which were transferred from the Sessions Court.

The prosecution story was that on 22nd May last, Sub-Inspector Hiralal Banerjee of Rajapur police station, in the course of an enquiry into the Nalbunie dacoity case, received information from an informer that the accused, together with some others had started in two boats towards Gabkhan. On receipt of this information he deputed a second Sub-Inspector Moulvi Arsheda, who with guns and cartridges and accompanied by five constables, started towards that direction. Information also was sent to Jhalakathi police station. The police parties met at Gabkhan canal at 8 p.m. and informed the inhabitants of that place about the affair and asked them to help the police in case of necessity. Then some constables were despatched to search for the boats. After a long search in several places the two boats were found in Taruli Khal. The police officers boarded the dacoits' boats one after another and managed to arrest seven men. They found amongst other things two pistols. Three witnesses were examined.

CHARGE UNDER SEC. 497 I.P.C.

CALCUTTA RINK ASSISTANT ON TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Before Lieutenant Colonel N. T. Parker, Magistrate of Barrackpore yesterday, Charles Hare, formerly an assistant at the Columbia Rink, was placed on trial on a charge under section 497 I.P.C. of having committed adultery with Mrs. Z. O. E. Elizabeth Park, wife of Mr. Gillart Park Commander of the S. S. Havildar, residing at No. 64, Barrack Road, Barrackpore. Four witnesses were examined after which the case was adjourned.

INDIAN CHIEFS IN SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 17.

A number of Indian Chiefs who visited Simla in connection with the informal investiture left for their respective capitals by the end of the last week. They were H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur, H. H. the Raja of Sirmoor, H. H. the Raja of Samthar, and H. H. the Yuvaraj of Mysore. The Maharaja of Patiala and the Maharaja of Faridkote who have been staying at Simla for some time, will leave the station after the rains.

HALT!

Have you enquired about the new J. H. 2½ H/P. two stroke Motor cycle fitted with Sturmey Archer free engine and 3 speed Hub, back kick starter, foot boards, all the controls from the handlebar, spring forks, 26" wheels Palmer tyres, two tool bags, tools, carriers, Lucas's lamp and horn complete.

It is not a production of a novice, but is manufactured by the late General Manager and Motor Cycle Foreman of Bradbury Ltd., who had been in these companies for 31 and 22 years respectively.

Send for our prices. It will astound you.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,

1, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Tel. Wellington Cyclists.

WATERPROOF COATS

We have just unpacked a large quantity of the best Waterproof Coats of well-known makers, and Travelling and Outfitting requisites, etc., etc.

Prices very Moderate

A Trial is respectfully solicited.

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HASSONALLY,

Shop No. 1, Arcade Footpath,

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

A LA CARTE' SERVICE

from 8 a. m. to 12 p. m

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL STORES

Next to Hotel Majestic,

Opp. PYRKE'S.

ENGLISH RACERS.

SOME RECENT ARRIVALS.

ANOTHER STRING FOR THE INDIAN TURF

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

The craze amongst followers of Indian racing for importing English thoroughbreds to the country seems to increase yearly, and it is a moot point whether the large sums which the public are subscribing for their purchase through the Tote, could not be laid out to better advantage. The *raison dêtre* of horse racing is generally supposed to be the improvement of the breed, or as in India, where scientific breeding is almost a dead letter, to raise the standard of quality of the type of horse most useful to the requirements of the country. Posterity of course will have to decide whether the turf clubs out here in catering so lavishly for the English horse to the prejudice of the Arab, are wise in their judgment. For, so far, experience has proved, that in general utility, for all purposes with the exception of racing, the English horse, for climatic reasons, is the most useless stamp that ever came into the country. He cannot compare with the Arab in this respect, and even the Australian waler can give him points in hardihood and stamina to withstand the rigours of the tropics and get through his work satisfactorily under conditions which have been proved to be utterly foreign to his nature.

THE ARAB AS A GALLOPER.

The English horses which are now regularly imported to appropriate all the big prize money, do nothing else for the country, and so far at least as Western India is concerned, I think this should be discouraged. As a galloper, comparatively speaking, the Arab cannot travel faster than one can kick the preverbial hat along, but from a racing standpoint, the sport he provides, is quite as interesting and exciting as that which some of his speedier kind afford. In this respect, can anyone deny, that the Arab Derby and Turf Club Cup are not, as sporting spectacles, equal to the Western India Stakes and the Byculla Club Cup? A good many people maintain they are much better. But that is neither here nor there, the fact remains, that our home club in catering so exclusively for the English thoroughbred are at present favouring a small minority of capitalists to the prejudice of a large circle of owners of moderate means, without a shred of benefit to itself or the sporting community at large.

MAHARAJAH SCINDIA'S BRAKESPEAR.

With regard to the season's importations of English stock some very capable performers have arrived in the country and are at present undergoing their preparation in Poona. H. H. the Maharajah of Gwalior is reported to have purchased Brakespear, who, it will be remembered, was regarded as one of the most promising of the 1914, three-year-old division. His Highness is said to have got him for £3,000. If this is the case, and Brakespear in the interval has not gone "crook" in any way, H. H. has to be congratulated. Three thousand pounds is a mere bagatelle for a horse that ran second for the Atlantic Stakes at Liverpool: second for the Princess of Wales's Stakes at Newmarket: third for the St. James's Palace Stakes at Ascot: second for the Prince of Wales's Stakes also at Ascot: sixth for the Derby and started third favourite: second for the Newmarket Stakes: and third for the Victoria Cup Handicap at Hurst Park. With such a bewildering profusion of seconds and thirds, in the best company in the land, £3,000 is not easy to digest, unless the dread racing "if" has supervened meanwhile. I shall therefore believe the report when I see Brakespear in the country.

SILVER BALM.

In price and class Mr. R. R. S. comes next with Silver Balm, a four-year-old chestnut filly, by St. Primus from Queen Silver. She had the distinction of winning her last four races consecutively right off the reel, viz., the Stockton Handicap, the Mile House Plate, the Scarborough Stakes, and the Egerton Three-Year-Old Handicap, indicative that she improves with age. She is said to be as good as Bachelor's Wedding. I imagine her connections must be of opinion she is much better otherwise she is a pretty expensive understudy.

MR. GOCULDAS'S LOT.

Kiltoi, a five-year-old brown gelding, by Santoi from Killey II. is another good horse with quite an attractive four-year-old record, that has been recently imported by Mr. Mathuradas Gocludas, and was secured for the moderate price of £1,200. Last season he faced the gate fourteen times: won four times: ran second twice: third once and was fourth on two occasions. He likes a little distance, but is a capable mile sprinter as well.

Another acquisition to the Indian turf, also purchased and imported by Mr. Goculdas, is Forward III, for which he gave 1,200 guineas. This five-year-old son of Cesarion and Forelock is a fine upstanding chestnut, and has a capable four-year-old record at Home in the sprinting division. He has invariably run in fairly good company and put up some excellent performances. It is questionable whether there is anything in this country capable of stretching him when at his best, unless it be his redoubtable stable companion Polish.

Mr. Goculdas has yet another very useful new one in Politian, who is more of a versatile performer, being equally good on the flat or over hurdles. Politian is a bay four-year-old by Dark Ronald from Rhetoric, and having distinguished himself in good company over sticks, with a great turn of foot as well, should train on into something exceptionally useful for India. His figure was also, 1,200 guineas,—cheap considering his possibilities.

PUSS IN BOOTS.

"Mr. Heath" has added a third to the brace he purchased from Mr. Craig McKerrow last season, in Puss in Boots, a four-year-old filly that cost him a round thousand. Puss is a handsome breedy looking chestnut, by Camp Fire II, from Ankles, and as Mr. Kelso had a finger in the pie, coupled with her owner's proverbial luck in buying, she may be reckoned on to put up something fairly smart at Calcutta and Bombay.

MINOR LIGHTS.

Some of the lesser lights are, Penny Pie, a three-year-old colt by Perigord from French Penny, who cost £200. Firetail a three-year-old fil'y by Myram from Fire Ruby which Mr. R. R. S. secured for £150. And Bandit, a brown three-year-old colt, by Bomba from Plyte, who cost £200.

EXCHANGED BRITISH PRISONERS ARRIVE HOME.

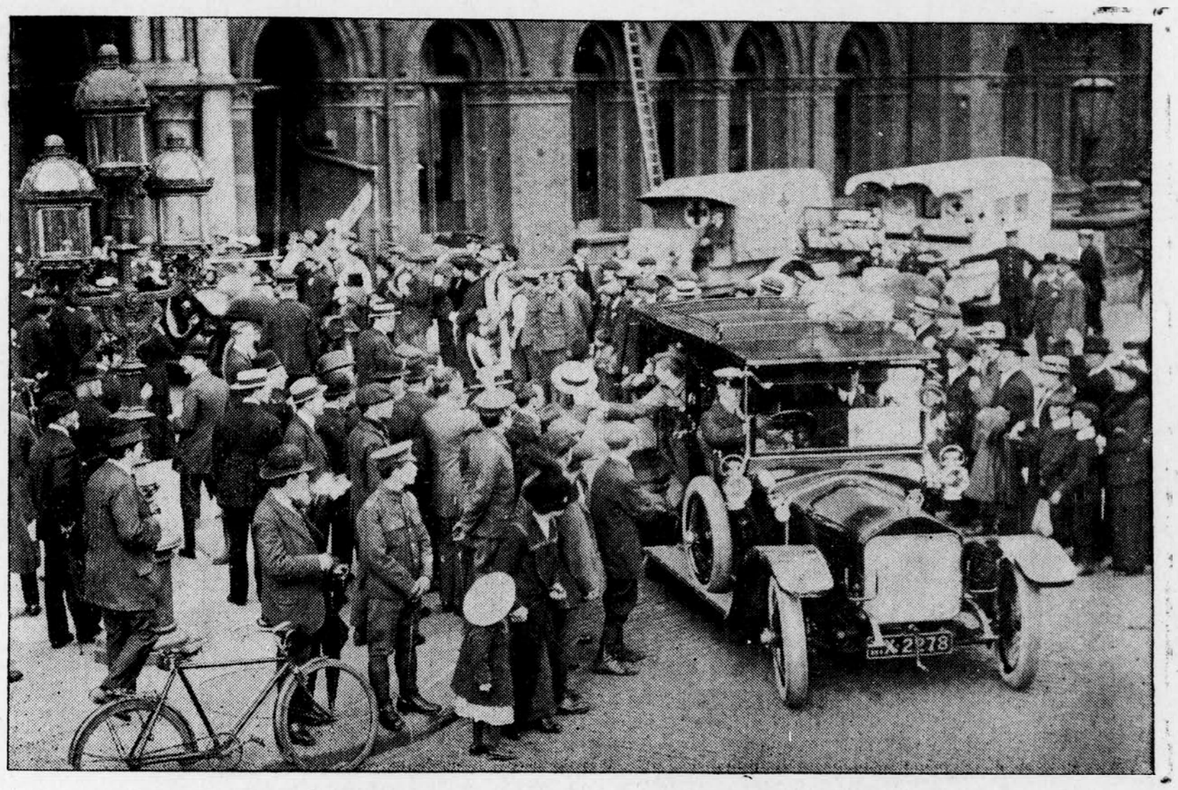

Photo by "Central News."

The second party of exchanged British prisoners who arrived in London were accorded a fine welcome by a big crowd, which collected outside St. Panoras Station as they drove away in motor cars.

CHARITY FOOTBALL AT CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

At the request of Lady Carmichael a charity football match between Civil and Military was played on the Calcutta ground last evening. The attendance was not very large as was expected. The ground was in excellent condition. Despite of fifteen minutes' extra play the game ended in a draw of one goal all.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins congratulated both sides on their play.

I.F.A. SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Two games were played in the I.F.A. Shield Tournament. The third meeting between the Mohunbagans and the Town attracted 20,000 spectators on Dalhousie ground, which was slushy and slippery owing to rain. The game ended in a pointless draw, despite the extra fifteen minutes. After five minutes' start the Town goalkeeper received a nasty cut below the right eye owing to three Mohunbagan forwards rushing him.

The Royal West Surrey defeated the Chinsura by one goal to love off a penalty given two minutes before the close.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

The following guests were present at the Dinner at Government House on Friday last:—

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Mr. C. N. Seddon and Mrs. Seddon, Lt.-Colonel A. H. Coke, Major J. C. M. Hoskyn, Major A. J. Williams and Mrs. Williams, Major A. Collins, Mr. H. G. Rawlinson and Mrs. Rawlinson, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mr. H. E. H. Pratt and Mrs. Pratt, Mr. R. D. Bell and Mrs. Bell, Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, Mr. P. A. Kelly and Mrs. Kelly, Captain J. A. Yates, Captain A. G. Tresidder, Captain D. K. Edgar and Mrs. Edgar, Captain E. V. Binney, Captain F. C. Burbidge and Mrs. Burbidge, Captain J. Morison and Mrs. Morison, Lieut. J. E. C. Brunton and Mrs. Brunton, Mrs. Geo. Brunton, 2nd-Lieut. C. T. Carr and Mrs. Carr, Mr. J. Reynolds and Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. R. D. Gupte.

The House Party comprised:—

Mr. F. G. Pratt, Sir Sassoon David, Lt.-Colonel H. A. Cummins, Lt.-Colonel J. G. Hojel and Mrs. Hojel, Mr. W. P. Pechey, Mr. James A. Lord, their Excellencies and Staff.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. V. B. B. AND C. I. RY.

TWO BOWLING PERFORMANCES

This interesting annual fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the B. B. and C. I. Railway team came off on Saturday on the Esplanade, resulting in a win for the former by 33 runs. The Gymkhana, going in to bat first, totalled 133, to which the Railwaymen replied with 100 and thus lost the game. The Gymkhana win, though it was by a small margin, must be considered as highly creditable, for they were without the services of H. L. Simms, who was unavoidably absent, and Captain Goldie, who is at Poona, and the team, opposed to them, is perhaps the strongest club combination in the Presidency, including, as it does, nearly half a dozen who have at one time or another participated in Quadrangular cricket.

Low scoring was the order of the day. Heavy rains in the morning had rendered the wicket extremely soft but it stopped raining about noon and then the sun beating on the wicket, converted it into an extremely treacherous pitch. As the game progressed the ground was very badly cut up and the ball started kicking up in a very awkard fashion, with the result that about half an hour after the start the ground was a perfect bowlers' paradise. No scientific batting was possible on a wicket of that description and slogging was the only alternative left to the batsmen. Most of them however failed to realise the situation and were sent back almost as soon as they went in. The Gymkhana had made 71 runs, at the fall of the eighth wicket and it was only the fearless slogging by C. G. Stileman and Jackson that enabled the Gymkhana score to be taken to a respectable total. Similarly the Railwaymen had lost 9 wickets for a paltry 56 and it was only Antia's banging away that saved his side from what otherwise would have been a complete collapse. And even these totals were helped by small boundaries.

GYMKHANA INNINGS.

The Gymkhana made a poor start by losing Hurtbutt before the score had reached double figures. The second wicket added 16 and thereafter it, was more or less a rot until at the fall of the seventh wicket McCormack and C. G. Stileman were associated and took the total to 71 for the eighth wicket and subsequently Stileman and Jackson added 39 for the last wicket. Stileman was the top scorer for his side, making 34 by fine hitting, his contribution including one 6 and two 4's. McCormack's fine innings of 30 included one 6 and five 4's, while Jackson contributed an useful 17 and was unconquered at the end of the Gymkhana innings.

Colabawalla gave his side a comparatively good start by putting up 28 for the first wicket with the assistance of Antia (junior). But a rot then commenced, which continued till the Railwaymen had lost 9 wickets for 56. One after another, experienced men like Telang, Date, Warden, Baloo and others adopted methods which were obviously impossible on a wicket like Saturday's. The last pair, Antia (senior) and Robinson, however, wisely preferred to slog away and made the longest batting stand of the day on either side, adding 44 for the last wicket. Antia especially hit out with splendid vigour sending McCormack over the ropes twice in an over. He was loudly cheered for his courageous bit of hitting, his innings including three 6's and a like number of 4's, and he received quite an ovation on his return to the pavilion. It was entirely due to his splendid performance that his side managed to reach three figures.

TWO BRILLIANT PERFORMANCES.

The outstanding feature of the day's game was, however, the splendid bowling performance of Warden, who secured the very handsome analysis of 9 wickets for 66 runs. The wicket undoubtedly helped him to a certain extent, but this should not greatly detract from his really splendid performance. His bowling was deadly effective, breaking in a lot from the leg and occasionally sending in balls that would have beat the most wary of batsmen. He narrowly missed achieving the unique distinction of taking all the wickets in an innings but indirectly he had a hand in the dismissal of all the Gymkhana batsmen, for capturing nine wickets off his own bowling he assisted Date in disposing of the remaining one by catching Clarke. For the Gymkhana McCormack bowled remarkably well, taking seven wickets for 56. These two were really fine bowling efforts and their analysis would have read still better if the boundaries had not been ridiculously small. The wicket-keeping of Jackson and Antia (senior) also deserves a word of praise. The former especially was quite smart behind the wickets, giving only one "bye," the other extra being a "no-ball" given off McCormack. The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

D. G. Hurlbutt, b Warden	6
E. E. Christie, c and b Warden	13
F. F. Stileman, b Warden	6
Rev. H. Martindale, c Baloo, b Warden	4
Sir F. L. Sprott, c Robinson, b Warden	0
K. McCormack, c J. Antia, b Warden	30
H. N. Kilby, l-b-w, b Warden	0
C. D. Baker, c Medley, b Warden	6
C. G. Stileman, b Warden	34
F. J. Clarke, c Warden, b Date	9
J. E. Jackson (Capt.), not out	17
Extras	8
Total	133

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY XI.

F. Colabawalla, b McCormack	23
J. Antia (junior), c C. F. Stileman, b McCormack	9
D. K. Telang, c F. Stileman, C. G. Stileman	5
K. A. Date, b McCormack	1
G. Moore, c Hurlbutt, b C. G. Stileman	10
J. S. Warden, c and b McCormack	0
N. R. Medley (Capt.), b McCormack	2
P. Baloo, c Hurlbutt, b C. G. Stileman	5
A. Fido, b McCormack	0
E. T. Robinson, c Clarke, b McCormack	9
J. Antia (senior), not out	34
Extras	2
Total	100

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Warden	13	66	1	9
Baloo	8	36	0	0
J. Antia (senior)	5	12	1	0
Date	3	11	0	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY XI.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Clarke	8	16	2	0
*McCormack	16	56	3	7
C. G. Stileman	9	26	3	3

* Bowled one "no-ball."

HINDU GYMKHANA V. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

This match was played on Saturday and resulted in a draw:—

Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

S. M. Dalvi 12, Rajaram 2 Goonjiker 0, C. V. Mehta 38, Shivram 2, D. Shete 35, P. Shete 18, Bhagwanji 6, Bhagwat 11 Velker not out 11, Karkhanis not out 22, Extras 8. Total 165.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

F. Naizam 16, Subnis 0 Baptesta 23, Variava 3, Karaka 4, Rangneker 0, Kopiker 9, Comriger 6, M hta not out 0 Dalal not out 1, Dhuru did not bat, Extras 2. Total 64.

ISLAM GYMKHANA V. HINDU GYMKHANA

This match was played yesterday on the Hindu Gymkhana ground and was won by the Hindu Gymkhana by 78 runs.

Scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

S. N. Patel c Shivram b Baloo 7, S. A. Razak c Dalvi b Baloo 5, M. Visram b Wagle 21, S. Ebrahim c Diveker b Baloo 0 Tamboowala c Dalvi b Wagle 1, C. M. Ali b Baloo 4, S. Mohamed st. Diveker b Wagle 5, Wali Mohamed c Ganpat b Wagle 6, Peermohamed b Baloo 3, Mullaji not out 2 Boslani c Vithal b Baloo 2, Extras 7, Total 63.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Diveker c Mohamed b Boslani 22, Dalvi b Mullaji 23, M. D. Pai b Boslani 1, Ganpat b Tamboowala 27 Vithal b Ebrahim 27, C. V. Mehta not out 24, Date b Ebrahim 0, Shivram b Tamboowala 2, Baloo c Walimohamed b Tamboowala 0, Wagle b Ebrahim 0, Mahale b Ebrahim 1, Extras 9. Total 141.

PRACTICE FOR ISLAM GYMKHANA CRICKET TEAM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Anent the big match played on Saturday last between the Islam Gymkhana and the Bombay Gymkhana which resulted in a victory for the latter by 93 runs, allow me to point out to the sporting public what little the Islam Gymkhana has done for cricket and the result of this game gives a cricketer grave doubts as to the Islam team being in form this year. With the exception of Messrs. C. M. Ali, Patel and Vali Ahmed none have done well and this is due to the fact that there is no practice at the Gymkhana at all, I mean a good practice, though the Islam Gymkhana knows too well that it has to face the Quadrangular contest very soon. In order to put a strong team in the field, there should be daily morning and evening practice and acting on the principle *labor omnia vincit*, it is now time for the Islam Gymkhana to take it by the forelock and put their best players such as Messrs. C. M. Ali, A. Razak, S. A. Aziz, U. S. Patel. K. H. Contractor, Tamboowalla, Vali Ahmed, Shaikh Mahmood, Edross and Irfani into daily practice at the Gymkhana ground and then see how these young players fare well. Unless one is sure of one's own batting and bowling powers, one should not enter the field. That is what the other sister communities are doing. The victory of the Poona Young Hindu Cricketers over the Poona Gymkhana may be taken as an example. Moreover, the Islam Gymkhana has not yet selected its Captain for this season though a number of weeks has passed since the season commenced. The Mohammedans have entered the Quadrangular contest since the last three years and it is but meet that they show to others the stuff they have in the game of cricket. Though they have been the last to enter the contest and no greater period has elapsed than their Hindu friends' yet they have done their best in the Quadrangular matches. Now, it is for the Islam Gymkhana to arrange for a band of the above young men and provide them with the necessary equipment and thus prepare one of the best teams to provide to the hilt to their opponents their activity in the game of cricket. Here I may mention that Mr. Yusuf Baig and Messrs. Saleh Mohammed, Syed Nazir Husein, Piyarekhan of Ajmere and Aziz of Delhi are in themselves good players because their connection with the various gymkhanas of their respective cities is a permanent one and these gymkhanas do appreciate their services. Whereas here we have no special organization for the preparation of a team to put it in the field and that is why the Mussalmans are backward. With a good organization and the necessary funds and a careful supervision, the play ought to improve. The Parsis and the Hindus can often be seen practising in the mornings at their Gymkhanas but you won't find a single Mohammedan practising in the mornings at the Islam Gymkhana. This is a contrast that will speak for itself. I hope this time the Islam Gymkhana will endeavour to its utmost to put a strong team in the contest by sticking to those whose services can be availed of in Bombay only and not depend upon outside players who do not know the tactics of their opponents. In a game like cricket, one can learn much by coming in contact with the players of the opposite side and this can best be learnt by the Bombay players and not by the outside ones.—Yours, etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

Bombay, 16th July, 1915.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA MEETING.

PROPOSED TERMS OF RACES.

OPEN RACES.

1. THE SYDNEY CUP.—Kindly presented by Mr. W. Ben-Smith. An Open Handicap for horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1913. Distance 6 furlongs.
2. THE BEG CUP.—Kindly presented by Mr. Beg Mahomed. An Open Handicap for Arabs. Distance 7 furlongs.
3. THE TURF CUP.—Kindly presented by Trainers and Jockeys. An Open Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under. Distance 5 furlongs.

CLOSED RACES.

4. THE ENGLISH, WALER AND C. B. POLO SCURRY.—For all bona-fide Polo ponies I. P. A. C. Catch Weights. English and Australian 12st. or over, C. B. 10st. 7lbs. or over.—Distance 2½ furlongs.
5. THE R. A. CUP.—Kindly presented by the Officers of the R. F. A. Kirkee. For bona-fide Arab Polo ponies I. P. A. C. Catch Weights. 11st. 7lbs. or over. Distance 2½ furlongs.
6. THE POONA AND KIRKEE HUNT CUP.—For bona-fide Hacks and Hunters. Catch Weights. 12st. 7lbs. or over. Distance 1½ miles.
7. THE AUNDH CUP.—A Closed Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under. Distance 6 furlongs.
8. THE PUNCHESTOWN STAKES.—A Distance Handicap for all classes of bona-fide Polo ponies I. P. A. C. Distance 1 mile.

ADMISSION.

Admission to 1st Enclosure, Gentlemen Rs. 3; Ladies Rs. 2. 2nd Enclosure, Re. 1. All soldiers in uniform and Indian soldiers in uniform or on their recognised undress uniform, Annas 8.

RACING AT KIRKEE.

The Executive of the Kirkee Gymkhana Monsoon Meeting have decided to hold the fixture at Kirkee on Wednesday, July 28th. A card of eight events has been arranged, and as bookmakers will be present to dispense the odds, a full attendance, and an enjoyable afternoon's sport may be relied on. The meeting is to be held in aid of the Lady Willingdon War Relief Fund.

GOLF IN AMERICA.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP QUALIFYING COMPETITION.

Reuter's New York correspondent wired on June 17:—

The qualifying competition in connexion with the Open Championship of the United States Golf Association closed yesterday on the links of the Baltusrol Club, Springfield, New Jersey. The links had been made much more difficult by the introduction of a number of new bunkers. The qualifying competition was by strokes over 36 holes, and 65 players survived the ordeal. These players take part in a further test over 72 holes, under stroke conditions, for the Championship proper, beginning to-day.

All the leading players in the States, together with a number of prominent English professionals, took part in the eliminating test. On Tuesday, Mr. Francis Ouimet and James R. Thompson, the Philadelphia professional, headed the list with aggregates of 151. These scores were beaten yesterday by Gilbert Nicholls, of Wilmington, who returned 147, which enabled him to head the qualifying list. Nichols is a native of Dover, England, but has been a professional in the States for many years. The leading players in the qualifying test were as follows:—

Gilbert Nicholls (Wilmington)	147
James Barnes (Whitemarsh)	149
Jack Dowling (Searsdale)	150
Mr. Jerome Travers (Upper Montclair)	151
Mr. F. Ouimet (Woodland)	151
J. R. Thompson (Philadelphia)	151
Clarence Hackney (New York)	152
George McLean (New York)	152
George Low (Baltusrol)	152

—*Reuter.*

BY USING DONGRE'S BALAMRIT.

Rickety and Weak Children become Strong and Healthy. Being sweet children relish it. Per Bottle As. 12. Postage As. 4. K. T. DONGRE & Co. Girgaum, BOMBAY.

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.

TURQUOISE GARTER

For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present as a Free Gift our price £3 Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

Mrs. J. Short, c/o. Bridge Inspector, M. & S. M. Ry., Ranibannur.

Mr. L. P. Rowe, Gomtipur Spinning Mills Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Teachers' Association of Bombay, Address by Miss A. M. R. Dobson on "Effect of the war on character," St. Xavier's College, 6-15 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 20.

Improvement Trust Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, July 21.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports 5-30 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, per steamer Queda will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 22.

Municipal Corporation.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 4 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders By Major E. T. Lambert, Commanding B.V.A.

July 17.

731—Parades.
For week ending 24th July 1915.
Nos. 1 and 2 Companies 15 pdr. B. L. Gun drill at 7 a.m. on Tuesday and Thursday.
16 pdr. Gun Laying Class at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesday and Friday.
Signalling Class at 7 a.m. daily.

735—Duties.
Orderly Sergeants for the ensuing week:—
No. 1 Company:—Sergt. W. Niven.
No. 2 Company:—Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.

736—Leave.
Reference Corps Order No. 719 dated 6-7-15 No. 980 Bdr. Weldart W. reported for duty on the 14th instant. The remainder of leave granted to him is hereby cancelled.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

July 19.

154.—Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during July. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, Havresacks, and Waterbottles.
3 days 17th to 19th July, "B" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
5 days 20th to 24th July "C" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
3 days 25th to 27th July, "A" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
4 days 28th to 31st July "E" Coy. 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.

155.—Parades.—Mondays.—"G" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
N. C. Officers of "A", "C", "E", and "F" Coys., at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.
"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at 6-15 p.m. and "G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.
"F" Company will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order with helmets. All members must attend.
Tuesdays.—"B" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Mufti.
"G" "E" and "B" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6 p.m.
"G" Coy., (Pali Hill) at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.
Until further orders, "C" Company will parade at Headquarters every Tuesday at 6-15 p.m. instead of Thursday. All members must attend.
Wednesdays.—"C" "D", "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
Thursdays.—"G" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"G" Coy. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"D" Coy. will parade at Telegraph Quarters at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, Rifles and Side arms.
Fridays.—"G" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. and "B" Coy. at 7-30 a.m.
"B" Coy. at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Mufti.
"C" "D" and "F" Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

196.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"G" Company:—From Friday, 16th to Saturday, 31st instant, both days inclusive.
Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Khiva with the incoming Mails of the 9th instant passed Suez at 10 a.m. on Saturday last.

ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this institution during June was 621, of which were 92 males, 286 females, and 303 children.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind which left Bombay on the 26th ultimo arrived in London on Saturday last. All well.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Khyber with the homeward Mails of the 11th instant arrived at Aden at daylight on Saturday last.

LATE MR. F. D. MASTER.

To discuss the best means of preserving the memory of the late Mr. F. D. Master, B.A., Proprietor of the Tutorial High School a meeting will be held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday the 21st instant at 6-30 p.m. Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, M.A., LL.B., has kindly consented to preside.

A TRAMWAY GRIEVANCE.

A correspondent writes complaining that though as a rule tramcars in Bombay stop for a few minutes at most of the junctions to allow passengers to change cars, the rule is not always strictly observed at the Hotel Majestic junction and in consequence the travelling public are put to much inconvenience. The correspondent appeals to the Company to have the practice strictly observed by all conductors when the cars pass through the junction in question.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

A public lecture on the "prevention of Adenoids amongst children of school age, their effect and modes of treatment" will be delivered on behalf of the Sanitary Association at the Bombay Sanitary Institute Building Princess Street, by Dr. F. D. Bana, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (London) Acting Lecturer on Diseases of the ear, nose and throat, Grant Medical College to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Lt.-Col. A. Street F.R.C.S., M.B., I.M.S., Principal, Grant Medical College has kindly consented to preside.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

The Acting Coroner held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday, on the body of one Sheremahomed Sobhankhan a Mahomedan (30), who died at the J. J. Hospital on Friday as the result of injuries received by the collapse of a wall at Bandra on the 3rd July.

Owing to incessant rainfall, the stone-wall of a godown which was rather old fell on some two huts adjoining to it, killing six people who lived there. The deceased was found buried up to the waist and was brought to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the jury.

NEWLY BORN CHILD FOUND DEAD.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday on view of the dead body of a newly-born male child which was found lying in the drain pipe running down a house on the Khetwadi Back Road. Ramprasad Ajodya, P. C. No. 1368 D. who found the body, whilst on his rounds, had it removed to the Morgue. Dr. Powell, who made a post-mortem examination, said he found the skull of the child fractured but he was unable to say how the fracture was caused. Accidentally a skull might be fractured by a midwife in bona fide efforts to effect delivery.

A verdict was recorded to the effect that the death was caused by fracture of the skull but that there was no evidence to show how it was fractured though it might have been accidental during delivery.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. PROCTER BRANCH, BYCULLA.

The report of the Committee of the Procter Branch Young Men's Christian Association shows good work being carried on in their new premises for Anglo-Indian Apprentices—a work combining Physical, Educational, Religious and Social features and thus making for all-round development and increased efficiency. The work is a demonstration of the value of the Y. M. C. A. in its relation to employers of labour.

The building contains dormitory accommodation for 45 apprentices who, for the excellent home and special Club privileges pay an amount equal to 2/3 of their monthly wages. The average contribution is Rs. 14 per month per apprentice while the average cost of maintenance is Rs. 37 per month. At present there are 29 apprentices in residence.

There is also single bedroom accommodation for those out of their apprenticeship.

The Committee place at their disposal an Athletic field for Football, Hockey and Cricket, two Tennis Courts (in preparation) Library and Reading Room Social Room and Educational Classes—attendance at least one of these classes being compulsory.

BOMBAY GYMKHAN A MUD SPORTS.

There will be no mud sports meeting on Wednesday the 20th instant on account of the funeral service to be held on that day in memory of the late Capt. W. L. Graham. The programme for the sports meeting to be held on Wednesday the 27th July, will be the same as announced for that of the 20th instant.

NUISANCES IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I wish to draw the attention of the G. I. P. Railway Company through the medium of your highly popular paper the following facts:—

(1) The filthy state of the Kurla platforms.

(2) The nuisance of the "Chivadewalls and beggars" in the local trains.

(3) Spitting in Railway compartments.

(1) The Company has spread burnt coal on the platforms which pricks very badly and blackens the feet of the barefooted passengers. I think the authorities concerned forget that Indian women wear no shoes or boots like the European ones. I think that the worst grounds that one has to tread on are the Kurla platforms.

(2) The nuisance of Chivadewalls and other sellers along with the beggars is unbearable. The Railway may think that it is doing an act of kindness by allowing the Chivadewalls and others to sell in trains, but the nuisance caused by them is unbearable. I hope that proper precaution will be taken for the same.

(3) The Railway has stuck notices in the compartments, warning passengers not to spit in the trains and they have served a great deal but unfortunately all local trains do not have them. I think that the Railway should instruct the guards to pay due attention to the complaint of a passenger of another passenger spitting in a train. Without strict laws in observance and careful attention on the part of the Railway Company this nuisance will not cease.—Yours, etc.,

V. V. OKA.

P. O. Kurla, July 17.

THE PUBLIC SAFETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is only when a scandal assumes such proportions that it cannot be concealed from the public any longer that the higher authorities take any notice of criticism. This is an attitude consistent with the general doctrine of *laissez-faire* as applied to all departments of a State that is smitten with liberal culture. But I challenge any defender of this sacrosanct doctrine to justify its application to the department that administers the law. "The King can do no wrong." On this analogy, I suppose, we have it that a magistrate can do no wrong. If the people of Bombay had to wait all this time to find out the real difficulty that their Chief Presidency Magistrate has in administering the law as laid down by the legislature, then all I can say is that they must be an extremely dense people. I have been careful to use the expression "administration of law" and not "administration of justice" as I believe that the law itself, if properly administered by a man who has sufficient experience of the people over whom he has jurisdiction, is the best guarantee of the people's safety. In the choice of a magistrate the factor that ought to weigh most with the authorities is, how far does so-and-so know the people of a given district or town. This is important in a penal judiciary, as men have something more than money to lose in a police court,—character. The administration of penal laws is a science and as every scientist is thoroughly acquainted with the nature and use of the instruments he handles, he is also expected to be well aware of the properties and functions of the material he has to work upon.

Let me apply this principle to the present case. What experience has Mr. Aston of the people of Bombay? I say none. For a few years he was in Bombay trying to practise in the High Court, then our benign Government sent him up to Karachi as a public prosecutor. Next he came to Bombay as the Chief Presidency Magistrate. If any one were to ask him a question: Who are the Cutchi and who the Halai Memons and what are the relations between them like? I am sure he will get no answer. Now to illustrate this point. Among the lower classes of these two sections of the Mahomedans of Bombay the undisguished enmity that they bear towards each other is so strong that no Cutchi would tell the truth if he knew it was going to help a Halai in the slightest degree. How important this would be in a trial of a case, one has only got to imagine. There is always a chance of an Indian magistrate being sometimes partial, but can that be such a grave defect as total inability to understand the people with whom one has to deal? I would far rather have a man who is occasionally partial than a man who is invariably helpless. I shall be told that men learn by making mistakes or that the experience necessary may be gained in the course of the exercise of his functions as a magistrate. For the first part of this argument try to remember my analogy and my reply is, magistrates don't make mistakes, they only perpetrate blunders, egregious blunders, and as the correction of a blunder must, by its very nature, be a drastic process, no drastic treatment does a juristic good. The second part ignores our system. Experience of the people is not to be had from the Bench. It is the practising members of the Bar that know the people from within. The Bench knows no more than what the Bar cares to show to it. In these circumstances, a magistrate who is ignorant of his surroundings may, with the process of time, improve in technicalities but he will never enlarge on his stock of those vast, general verities of life which count for so much in human affairs. Allowance being made for the human factor, I can say that the administration of criminal law is satisfactory only when you have a man that knows his *métier*.

In the light of all these reasons, I ask the people of Bombay to try and understand all that happens in that Court. The slowness of the trials; the length they assume; the convictions that follow; the committals to the Sessions; the scenes in the Sessions; the collapse of these cases; and above all the long detention of under-trial prisoners in the jail are nothing more or less than the outcome of the same inability to understand. As a man, I have great respect for Mr. Aston. I understand he is a devout man. I respect all self-supporting, devout men. That, however, cannot keep me from criticising him as a magistrate.

There is one thing more I wish to add. Any penologist will tell you that in an Indian criminal court the average of convictions should be something between 47 to 51 per cent. I can safely say this that in Mr. Aston's Court the convictions cannot be under 60 per cent. This again is due to the same initial defect. Lastly there is one impression I should like to remove. Your two able "leaders" of to-day and yesterday seem to apportion the blame equally between the Police, the Public Prosecutor and the Chief Presidency Magistrate. I cannot agree with this. Of these three, the only office that preserves our liberties is that of the Magistrate. The first is the arm of the law, and the second its professional representative and they have both, as such, nothing to do with the preservation of the liberties of the people. The only place where the blame ought to lie is that where our liberties are preserved, not where they are merely protected or where an infringement of them is merely prosecuted.—Yours etc.

A RATIONALIST.

July 17th.

The tendency of automobile manufacturers, for reasons of economy and simplicity, to combine several of the accessories in a single unit, has resulted in a further interesting combination, namely a horn-pump-fan unit. The triple combination may be attached to any car, without additional machine work. The pump is of the single air-cooled cylinder type, 1¼-inch bore by 1¾-inch stroke, of grey cast iron.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

GIRL GUIDES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 17.

In aid of the War Fund, and under the distinguished patronage of Lady Willingdon, General Brooking and the Hon. Surgeon-General Lyons, the Poona Girl Guides gave an entertainment and "Demonstration" at the Napier Cinema on Saturday evening. The place was so crowded, that two hundred additional chairs had to be provided, and even then standing accommodation was not available. The Girl Guides opened the programme with a First Aid Demonstration in which the first and second Poona Corps took part, and followed it up with a demonstration of Guide Work, a flag and staff drill, a square dance and a Patriotic Pageant. Those who distinguished themselves were Miss Andrew in a pianoforte solo, Miss V. Fischer in a recitation, Miss D. Rath in a honpipe, Miss Brooking who sang "Land of Hope and Glory" the Misses. N. Brown, B. Greaney and L. Saunders in a pianoforte trio and Miss M. Mackenzie in a recitation. It was a very interesting entertainment from beginning to end, and Miss Stanley, Mrs. Lyons and Capt. Todd are to be congratulated on having organized it so successfully. The proceeds will substantially aid the War Fund.

THE FOREST MUSEUM.

Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Forest Museum at Poona at noon on Saturday, accompanied by Mr. Pratt and Mrs. Hojel. They were received by Mr. L. Napier, Conservator of Forests and Mr. E. O. Sampson, the Curator. Before entering upon the visit of inspection, Lady Willingdon was presented by Mr. Napier with a curio by way of a huge forest seed carved in the shape of a trinklet box which her Excellency graciously accepted in memory of the visit. Mr. Napier then conducted their Excellencies over the musuem which contained the model of a barge which carried timber in prehistoric times along the Kanara coast. Beginning with the first cupboard, their Excellencies were shown various collections of forest seeds, bark, and fibres, the latter being utilized in making ropes. Specimens of sandalwood from Mysore and Southern India were next shown to their Excellencies, in addition to models of huts in which the wild tribes of India originally lived. Their Excellencies were next shown some antique armour, such as spears, lances, bows and arrows. One glass case was full of a hundred varieties of beads such as Indians use for wearing round their necks. models of toys and specimens of white ant proof lacquere wood from the Sawantwadi State which the Bombay Municipality intend to use to pave the streets of Bombay were also shown to their Excellencies. Among the collection was one monster block of teak-wood 338 years old. His Excellency was curious to know how Mr. Napier reckoned the age of the block, and it was explained that the age of a tree could be defined by the number of rings within the bark, each ring corresponding to a year. Their Excellencies were next shown snares and fishing nets, used by the wild tribes of Dharwar, and ancient ploughshares which dispersed seeds while in motion. Their Excellencies were quite interested in their visit and told Mr. Napier so.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.

The annual two day's fixture between the Poona Gymkhana and the Fergusson, College should have commenced on Friday last, but the rain interfered. The match however, started on Saturday afternoon when the weather remained clear and a mat was utilised on the pitch. One interesting feature of the game was the presence for the first time of Captain Goldie, A.D.C., who is shaping for a hand in the Quadrangular contests. It was a drawn game, and the Gymkhana had no chance of redeeming their past ill-luck.

Scores:—

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

H. G. Tilak c Smith b Kirkwood	36
Bharier run out	1
Bhate c Yates b Jones	25
Bhonsle not out	69
Sudame c Jones b Goldie	8
Muzumdar 1-b-w Kirkwood	7
Burve b Laverton	8
Deodhar c Edwards b Liddell	7
Sontake c Goldie b Liddell	1
Jayakar c and b Cannon	8
Barucha b Edwards	6
Extras	5
Total	181

POONA GYMKHANA.

Major Edwards c Bharier b Sudame	1
Capt. Goldie c and b Tilak	15
Kirkwood c and b Sudame	6
Capt. Jones c and b Bhonsle	9
Marshall b Tilak	13
Laverton not out	28
Smith 1-b-w b Bhonsle	0
Capt. Reynolds not out	12
Cannon Liddell and Capt. Yates did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total	89

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders By Captain H. G. Rawlinson, Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, July 19.

A Signalling Class will be held at Head-Quarters every Friday at 5-30 p.m.

"A" Company will parade at Head-Quarters every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7-15 a.m.

"B" Coy. (formerly B., C. and D., companies) will parade at Head-Quarters every Saturday at 5-30 p.m. Dress.—Uniform.

Recruits and Cadets will parade at Head-Quarters every evening except Thursday at 5-15 p.m.

(Sd.) CHAS. J. J. FOX Lieut.,
Ag: Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

(By Brig.-General H. T. Brooking, C. B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

POONA, July 19.

The Treasury Officer, Poona, is authorised to advance the sum of Rs. 600, to 2nd Lieut. C. M. Pearson I.A.R., of Officers as advance of outfit allowance.

The advance to be adjusted in the usual manner and debited to the 4th Quetta Division.

Captain E. J. C. Pereira, I.S.M.D., is appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Senior Medical Officer, Belgaum, with effect from 8th July 1915 (forenoon.).

A Station Board composed as under will assemble at the Orderly Room, Depot 1st Oxf. and Bucks, L.I. Ahmednagar, at such time and date as the President may appoint, to decide on the replacement and the value of kits of N. C. O.'s., and men of the 1st Oxf. and Bucks, L.I., who have returned from Field Service.

The Senior officer will act as President.
A Captain 2/4th Dorset Regiment.
2nd Lieut. A. E. Mason, 1st Oxf. and Bucks L.I.
An Officer, Depot 119th Infantry.

The following Officers have been appointed to act on the Committee of adjustment on the estates of the late Captain W. Macready and Captain A. O. Creagh, 120th Infantry.

President:—Captain E. J. Cumming, 120th Infantry.
Members:—2/Lieut. H. N. Christian, 120th Infantry.
2/Lieut. I.M. Orr, I.A.R. of Officers attached to the 120th Infantry.

When submitting Draft Orders for publication O.C., Units are requested to have all names typed or hand printed.

A Medical Board composed as under will assemble at the Station Hospital, Ahmednagar, at 12 noon on Tuesday July 20th 1915 to report on the health of Recruit Nawab Ali and such other cases as may be brought before it.
President:—Major W. W. Browne, R.A.M.C.
Members:—Lieut. E. D. Wortley R.A.M.C.
Members:—Lieut. M. M. Cowasjee, I.M.S.

A Medical Board composed as under will assemble at the Station Hospital, Poona, on Monday the 19th instant at 9 a.m. to examine such cases as may be brought before it.
President:—Lieut.-Colonel, T. Stodart, I.M.S.
Members:—Major J. F. Whelan, R.A.M.C.
Members:—Captain C. A. Ensor R.A.M.C.

A Medical Board composed as under will assemble at the Indian Troops Hospital, Ghorpuri, at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 21st instant, to report on such cases as may be brought before it.
President:—Lieut.-Colonel T. Stodart, I.M.S.
Members:—Lieut. H. S. Dastur, I.M.S.
Members:—Asst. Surgeon, Andeen I.S.M.D.

CRICKET AT KIRKEE.

FACTORY C. C., KIRKEE, v. JOLLY C. C., POONA.

The above match was played on the Ordnance Ground, Kirkee, on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former by 62 runs.

Scores:—

FACTORY CRICKET CLUB.

A. V. Correa (Captain) 44, F. C. Pinto 18, G. D'Souza 5, C. D'Souza 4, Kusha Baloo 7, Rama Luxuman 7, Shanker Shiva 0 Peera Nathoo 11, Luxuman Mahadoo 5, Vithal Ednan 5, Raiba Raghoo 0, Extras 12. Total 118.

JOLLY CRICKET CLUB.

Ticca (Captain) 2 Wasanath 2, Bysonna 1, Ragia 5, Bhawoo 1, Essuf 21, David 1, Angela 3, Ghanesh 5, Chatrapati 2 Bastia 0, Extras 13. Total 56.

AN APPEAL FOR ST. JOHN'S WAREHOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is now nearly six months since an appeal was made through your columns on behalf of the St. John Ambulance Association for clothing and comforts for the sick and wounded, and the response was so prompt and generous that our warehouse was immediately replenished with all sorts of garments, household linen and comforts.

Since the Autumn a vast new army has come into being in England, while other armies have converged from the Dominions Overseas; our Fleets are fighting not only in the Northern Seas but in the Mediterranean as well; our troops are waging war on African and Asiatic sands as well as in the trenches of France and Flanders. The casualties are very heavy and not only do our own sick and wounded need a practically unlimited supply of everything for their comfort, but we should have failed in our traditions if we had not sent some succour to our Allies in France, Belgium and Eastern Europe.

We are thus faced with increasing demands, while the supply upon which we have to depend shows a marked falling off, so that our shelves are emptying faster than we can keep them filled.

Our sick and wounded deserve all that we can give them; if they have sacrificed health and limbs, sight and senses, let us at least see that they have comfortable bedding in which to rest their suffering bodies, healing dressings with which to recover them of their wounds, clean and cool clothing for hospital and convalescence, and some of those obvious comforts, air cushions, invalid foods, long chairs, toilet requisites, stationery, etc., with which we hasten to the bedside of the sick. These are the days in which no one of us can ever give enough.

All contributions will be very thankfully received and acknowledged by the Chairman, St. John Ambulance Warehouse, 56, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, E. C.,—Yours, etc.

M. BEDFORD.

June 19th

The cantonment which has been under construction at Andalpur in connection with the new Capital has been officially designated "New Cantonment," Delhi.

(Continued from column 6.)

petitors it was decided to accept post entries, this latter concession being the outcome of military exigencies. The ten-miles road race provided an easy win for Tom Arthur, the Welsh International, now a corporal in the 8th South Wales Borderers. There were thirty-two starters, and Arthur, running away from his competitors, finished in 58min. 30sec. Private Parkes, of the 9th Border Regiment, who was second, took 61min. 47sec., and Private Calvert, 12th Lancs. Fusiliers, who was third, 61 min. 58sec. Seventeen teams competed in the four miles relay race, which was run on a mile lap course. A Company 9th Borders led for two laps, and then C Company 8th Borderers went up from third place and started the final circuit with a good lead. However, Lieutenant W. A., Grace, who was running for the 9th, challenged the 8th Borderers' representative, Private Riving stone, as they entered the straight, and sprinting away from him, won in 20min. 27 2-5sec. The placings were: A Company 9th Borders, 20min. 37 1-5sec., 2; C Company 9th Borderers, 20min. 49sec., 3; Headquarters Company 8th Bedfords, 20min. 52 4-5sec., 4. Lieutenant D. N. Gaussen, the Oxford Blue, who took the Bedfords' last relay, ran the fastest mile, covering the distance in 4min. 32 4-5sec. Grace did 4min. 39 2-5sec.

SPORT AT HOME.

MILITARY AND CLUB CRICKET

CROSS COUNTRY RUNNING.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Mr. W. W. Gill's eleven brought off a very exciting win over the 3rd Battalion of the Honourable Artillery Company at Duiwich, on June 26, the victory being achieved by the narrow margin of 4 runs with the last wicket in hand. Quite the principal feature of the cricket was the display given with the bat by Private O. C. Bristowe, the well-known old Oxonian cricketer. In his compilation of 82 were many fine strokes, notably two grand drives for 6. His play on the off-side of the wickets was especially skilful, and the bowling, opposed to him was quite of a first-class club type.

Doubtless many people would have liked to have seen some of the tall hitting at the Oval on the same day by two members of the London Command Army Pay Corps, Corporal Whiting and Sergeant Palk, against the 23rd County of London Regiment. While this pair were batting the bowling of the Territorials was simply hit all over the classic ground. Corporal Whiting hit with remarkable vigour and cleanly, three times dispatching the ball out of the ground for 6; while his partner, not to be denied, also twice obtained strokes for 6. Two of Corporal Whiting's hits went out of the Oval enclosure into the Harleyford road, both being well timed and executed. Both batsmen remained without being parted at the declaration, the pair having put on no fewer than 188 after the second wicket had fallen. The Territorials suffered badly against the bowling of Corporal Watson, and were out for 77. Watson, who is a fast right-hander, kept a good length, and captured seven for 24.

Ties are not very common, especialy this summer, but on the Paddington Recreation Ground, the Officers of the Royal Naval Division an Paddington each scored 96, there being quite an exciting ending to the last Paddington wicket. C. P. O. Clark bowled splendidly for the Royal Naval Division and captured seven wickets. The Petty Officers of the Royal Naval Division were beaten at the Crystal Palace by Mr. Howard Lacy's eleven, the latter scoring 183 for five and declaring, P. Palmer showing good form 39. The Petty Officers proved no match for the scrath team bowlers, and were disposed of for 99, P. O. Rowlands showing good form for 27.

After showing such consistency in form since the season opened, the cricket team of the 1st Sportsman's Battalion will be much missed from London grounds, the regiment now being under orders for the Midlands. The game with the Army Pay Corps, as all other outstanding fixtures, had to be cancelled, and in a pick up game between eighteen of the Army Pay Corps, at Hounslow and the first eleven of the Army Pay Corps, the latter lost; the respective totals being 101 and 47. Private C. Dutton for the first eleven bowled splendidly, taking ten wickets for 25. He is a fast right-hander, and varies his pitch and pace with consummate judgment.

Playing for White House v. Spencer, W. Watts hit tremendously hard, scoring 140 not out. He drove with great power, and only gave one or two hard chances. His contribution put his side in a strong position, 235 for two, as against 158 for seven obtained by Spencer. For Brookfield v. the Albany Street Special Constables. A. G. Telling played a fine innings of 89, which was an unblemished display. There was some rapid run-getting by the Beckton side against Crofton Park, A. T. Keeble and H. H. Green registering 115 under thirty-five minutes. The former, who is again running into something like his old form, played a good innings for 97, while J. Freeman also showed bright cricket for 58. A. C. Russell bowled successfully, taking six for 46.

Bowling for South West Ham at Tidal Basin against the Arlington and Leytonstone team, E. Connor took five for 13, while for the Lauderdale v. Roehampton C. Bedell secured six for 44. For Catford Wanderers against the 2nd Battalion of the H.A.C., J. J. Ashbroke secured five for 25. For the Malden Wanderers against the New Malden Volunteers cricket team F. J. Godfrey was in great form, and secured seven for 11, and for his second eleven of the 2nd Artists Rifles Private Dodds took six for 36. E. J. Bridger, for W. W. Gill's side v. the 3rd Battalion of the H.A.C., one of the best left-hand bowlers in London club cricket, was in something like his old form, and took five for 35.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Under the auspices of the North-Eastern Counties Cross-Country Association a five miles race for units attached to the 102nd Tyneside Scottish Brigade took place on Saturday June 26, at Alnwick. From an entry of 450 individuals representing 21 teams, there were 270 starters. Private Heron, of the 21st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, finished first in 34min. 18sec., and thereby won the medal offered for the first man home. Winning team honours went to the 21st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, D. Company; the 12th Yorkshires, W. Company, being second; the 20th Northumberland, S. Company, third; and the 12th Yorkshires, Z Company, fourth.

It was a particularly big programme which that enterprising body the Southern Counties' Cross-Country Association had arranged for decision at Aldershot the same afternoon, a four-miles inter-company relay race, a half-mile race for veterans in the National Reserve, and a ten-miles road race to be run in the cool of the evening, being the preconceived programme, and in order to give all possible chance to intending com-

(Continued in column 5.)

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THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, July 19, 1915.

Owing to the pressure on our space to-day, due to the arrival of the Mail yesterday, we are obliged to hold over our Literary Supplement.

TURKEY AND PEACE.

It is not wise to attach too much importance to reports regarding events in enemy countries, the tendency of public opinion therein, or the intentions of their Governments, which come from unofficial sources. These reports are very often exaggerated and even when the probabilities are in their favour we have to reckon with the possibility that they may have been assisted in their creation by the tendency of certain individuals,—certainly of some newspapers,—to believe and elaborate that which they and their readers would like to be true. At the same time there are reports of this kind which correspond so obviously with the probabilities that it would be foolish not to give them the attention they deserve. Of such a nature are the statements contained in the telegram which a leading journal in Italy has recently received from its correspondent at Bucharest. According to this, the German military attaché has recently left Constantinople taking with him the archives of the Embassy,—a step which is only taken in the last resort, when diplomatic relations are about to be broken off, or if a city is in danger of capture,—and the German residents of the Turkish capital have been recently withdrawing their money from the local banks. Other telegrams from Bucharest and Sofia it is added, report the arrival at the Bulgarian capital of Turkish delegates *en route for* Switzerland with the object of negotiating a separate peace. In Bucharest, according to the correspondent of *Il Secolo*, the collapse of the defence of the Dardanelles is not so distant as some people have imagined. As to that it is not easy to speak one way or the other with any degree of certainty. Many weeks have now passed since the Allies carried out a feat probably unequalled in naval and military warfare and effected a landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and it may seem to some who were encouraged by the incorrigible optimism of a section of the English press to expect that this would be followed by quickly moving events, that the prolonged delay in making any material progress from the positions first taken up is disappointing. But the fact that the Turks, established in positions extremely favourable to the campaign imposed on them,—positions almost, though not altogether, impregnable in their geographical formation,—and fighting a warfare eminently suited to the splendid, dogged qualities of the Turkish soldier, have hitherto succeeded, in the face of an admittedly tenacious and courageously-conducted offensive, taken a "lot of moving," does not mean that they will not ultimately be moved. In trench warfare of this kind, attrition tells even more heavily than is the case in Flanders or France. The Allies are now in a position with their line on the Western front so strongly held, to keep up an ample supply of reinforcements to the Gallipoli Peninsula. They will presently be in a position to keep up an ample supply of heavy munitions. The Turks are unable to do either. Their power to reinforce by men is strictly limited and is possibly already nearly exhausted. Their power to maintain their supply of heavy munitions is chiefly dependent on Germany, and whether Germany, with her own numerous distractions and her obvious inability fully to supply her armies on the Western front, can or will help Turkey any further in this respect, is extremely doubtful. The ability of Turkey even to maintain an adequate train of common supplies to her army in Gallipoli is a matter of doubt. The land communications are atrocious and only enable supplies to be brought up very slowly and under great risk. Supplies by sea have to run the gauntlet of the British submarines which have been operating with great effect in the Sea of Marmora. The losses of the enemy in the actions which have resulted in the further advance of the Allied lines have been admittedly very heavy, far heavier than those of the attacking forces. Thus we have an army ill-supplied and inadequately reinforced, defending positions of great strength it is true, but defending them against a besieging force whose sources of supply and reinforcement are practically inexhaustible. It is not at all unlikely, therefore, that it has been realised in Constantinople that, whether the hour of danger is imminent or can be delayed, it is, in fact, inevitable and that it is better to make terms now, than to have them dictated with the enemy at the gates. Moreover it is doubtful whether Germany can maintain her dominance in Constantinople much longer, or whether it is not even now a thing of the past. No one in Turkey wanted the war but the Enver junta, and the Army itself is fighting in a fatalistic spirit without enthusiasm. Asked why his country was fighting against the British, a Turkish officer during an armistice in Gallipoli said, "I do not know. We have no ill-feeling towards you British. But we are military men and must obey commands." We have always held from the first that the heart of the Turkish people was not in this war, and that the time would come when they would turn upon those who led them into it. That time, we think, is now not far distant. It may have already arrived. From the German point of view, Turkey as an ally has been a huge failure. It is true the closing of the Dardanelles has been a severe handicap to her enemy on the Eastern front, but all the other hopes have failed. And the moment it becomes certain that her alliance will cease to be of benefit to German interests, Germany will throw her aside like a squeezed sponge. It will be a welcome consummation, if the reports to which we have referred are true, if Turkey anticipates that moment of degradation by hastening to secure an honourable peace with the Allies.

TWO VIEWS OF INDIAN ASPIRATIONS

Very recently two noteworthy addresses on India were delivered in England by two men who have had excellent opportunities of knowing this country. One of them was on "Some Indian Problems" by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and the other on "India and the War" by Sir Francis Younghusband. It is pleasing to find that, not only the same sympathetic and wise understanding of the claims of India runs through both of them, but in regard to many important problems the views of these two eminent men are identical. Mr. Macdonald began his address by reading a passage from Mr. Spender's book on "The Indian Scene," —a passage, which it is to be wished, could become the key-note of the policy of re-adjustment after the war:—"A Government which makes experiments and makes mistakes is far more likely to make a good thing out of India than a Government which is tepid, sceptical, and academic." This naturally leads him to emphasize that the largest and most insistent problem centres round the point of view from which Englishmen regard their function in India. "It is most extraordinary," he said, "that, with all our undoubted administrative success in India, we remain a characteristically unsympathetic race. The Englishman from Oxford and Cambridge finds it very hard to put himself in another man's shoes. He assumes that the English type is naturally superior. . . . It is inconceivable to him that, whatever he does from the point of view of English rectitude can be something to which an honest man can object. And so there is a constant rebuilding of the wall of separation between rulers and ruled." There is unfortunately nothing in this presentment of the state of affairs existing in India for a long time, which is not true. But a convincing testimony is given to it by Sir Francis Younghusband, whose long service in India entitles him to speak with authority. "Whatever other qualities the people of India have," he says, "they have certainly a great capacity for affection. . . . . They are not a cold-blooded race. They have quick, warm hearts. And they have an innate sense of loyalty to their rulers. The credit for what India did last Autumn must, therefore, in the first place go to them. . . . We who have completed our service in India and can look back over our progress, can see the harm we may have done by any unwitting roughnesses and rudenesses and much unconscious harshness and discourtesy, arising in our earlier days from sheer ignorance and lack of sympathy." And few persons have better expressed the real character of the demand of India than Mr. Macdonald when he said that what she wants is to become a real India inspired by Indians and seeking Indian aims, for no nation worth the name is a mere copy of its neighbours. "And," he added, "until we acquire mental sympathy and go to India, not as Englishmen with some gift in our hand, but as men of Western experience who feel they have something to learn as well as to teach, we will remain on the wrong road to create this real India." But this India will be an India which will prosper as a living and growing member of the Empire and Sir Francis Younghusband voices the feelings of all Indians in emphasizing that "the leaders of Indian opinion and the great mass and bulk of the people have not yet the slightest desire, hope or ambition to sever the tie with England. In making these demands it is not severance but autonomy at which they aim. Self-government, indeed, they want; but self-government within the Empire, not outside it." Discussing the settlement after the war, Sir James Francis Younghusband, while admitting that there are some difficulties, is bold enough to point out that the experience gained in the war will help to a solution, and he makes a few pertinent remarks which we trust will be taken to heart by those whose vision does not soar beyond a bureaucratic rule for this country,—in the interests of the Empire to which both they and her people belong.

The thought of German lust for domination and habit of domineering, the degree to which Germany became intoxicated with power and the blindness with which it was exercised, disposes us to search out our own hearts to see whether we also are not unconsciously guilty of a similar sin. And even if we acquit ourselves of guilt we may at least recognise what we may be led to if we are not carefully on our guard. For there is in power something peculiarly blinding and dulling to the moral sense, and only those of the quickest sensibility and swiftest imagination are fitted to exercise it over peoples weaker than themselves.

Notes of the Day.

Colonial Emigration.

Mr. C. F. Andrews in a letter to the "Civil and Military Gazette" has done well to point out the misleading character of the picture, that journal recently gave ni its leading columns, on Colonial Emigration. The journal was at pains to defend the system of indentured labour in the Colonies by emphasizing the side of the material prosperity connected with it. But without gainsaying this, Mr. Andrews rightly points to the conviction now prevailing in the minds of most Englishmen, whom he met in South Africa, and who had a long experience of the working of the system, that the sooner it came to an end the better,—so great are its inherent evils. The vote in the South African Parliament on the Indian Grievances Bill, which was understood to be a final blow at indenture, was, he says, very remarkable, showing as it did a welcome change in the attitude of Englishmen in that country. And in this connection he quotes a significant admission from the most strongly conservative paper in Natal, —"The Natal Advertiser":—

We do not hesitate to say that the Indian Immigration Laws, if they do not reduce indentured labour to a form of slavery, at least establish conditions far more nearly approximating to servile conditions than did those whose which the British Parliament and people rejected in the case of the Rand Chinese.

Room for all in India.

Nor is the case of Natal quite exceptional. The tables given in Messrs. McNeill and Chimanlal's report, as we have on a former occasion pointed out, prove that the conditions in the Fiji Islands are very much worse. Government regulations, however strict, cannot mitigate the evils of this system which hurts Indians with a sense of injustice and stirs more bad blood every year by reminding them of a constant reproach to their self-respect. Every Indian will, therefore, echo the appeal of Mr. Andrews that, now that the indenture system has been practically abolished in Natal, the time is ripe for Englishmen and Indians alike to work together towards securing the abolition of it from Fiji, Trinidad, Jamaica and other places. And he gives an effective reply to those superficial critics whose minds are exercised with a horror of increase of congestion of population in India in the event of abolition of indenture. He shows,—what has been so often pointed out,—how large areas in this country are still not populated enough, much less developed. While from every quarter we hear complaints of scarcity of labour in India, it is surely short-sighted to let the picked able-bodied labourers go abroad under conditions which approximate to slavery. Not long ago we referred to the urgent need for organization of labour,—a problem to which very little attention has been given. Yet it cannot be doubted that if the industrial future of India is to be led on sound lines, this question cannot be taken up too early.

Animals in the Crawford Market.

There is considerable scope in this city for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the direction of the amelioration of the condition of the dumb creatures for whose good the Society exists. The Society, no doubt, discharges its arduous duties in a business-like and conscientious manner according to its lights. Numerous gharriwallas and bullock-cart drivers are daily placed before the Courts for cruelty to the unfortunate animals and the culprits are punished. But little, if any, improvement follows in the general treatment of our beasts of burden, and certainly none at all in the condition of animals and birds in the Crawford Market. We have on previous occasions drawn attention to the scandal of the terrible treatment to which hundreds of wretched birds and animals are subjected at the hands of heartless and callous dealers. Animals and birds of all kinds are confined in small and ill-ventilated cages which are invariably left exposed to the rays of the scorching sun, or the drenching rain. It is with considerable difficulty that they are able to change their position in the cages, for these do not allow of any moving room whatever. Surely this state of affairs comes under the category of cruelty, for the condition in which they exist cannot be correctly described in any other way. To pen animals that are naturally used to freedom and abundant exercise in such cages, cannot be described otherwise than as sheer cruelty. Measures should be adopted to alleviate the lot of these suffering creatures.

Cambridge in War-time.

No more convincing idea of the all-prevading influence of war can be obtained than that presented by the state of any of the English Universities at the present time. The May term in Cambridge, with which are always associated huge academic celebrations and the greatest of of all University sports and festivities, was, according to a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian," one of the quietest and least eventful in the history of the University. And this is not surprising when it is remembered that over two-thirds of the University's Undergraduates and a considerable proportion of the staff are away on war service. Degree-day was therefore quite a tame affair,—less than 400 entering for the Triposes and neither part of the History Specials, the most popular of all, boasting a pass-list of even 40. But a significant and unprecedented sight was that many of the recipients were in khaki and included wounded men returned from the Front. And sports? The athletes being in the Army, how could there be sports? No wonder then that the Tow Path at Ditton, as the correspondents says, is overgrown with grass,—a thing unknown for ages! A noteworthy sight has been the presence of a considerable number of Belgian Professors from Louvain, Liege, Brussels and other places in Belgium, who have been carrying on their work in Cambridge with such of their former pupils as could be gathered together. And the cost of maintenance of these foreign guests has been shared by the University, the town and the country. This will not be the least of the services which the people of England have rendered to this brave and harassed nation.

Woman Suffragists and the War.

The 45,000 members of the National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies, one of the very largest of organisations of women, have just given a decisive vote upon the proposal, made by some of the most active and most eloquent of their leaders, that the union should throw itself into the movement for peace. The issue was remitted to the branches, and the 700 delegates who met at Birmingham last week came definitely instructed by the local meetings. Practically everywhere the members proved to be stiffer than the committees (as the committees were stiffer than some of the leaders) in opposition to the assumption that a suffrage organisation must necessarily be propagandist against war; or that the National Union should be involved in any attempt to put pressure on the Government to make peace. The cardinal resolution on this point was defeated by a majority of more than six to one. This, remarks "The New Statesman," is a striking triumph for Mrs. Fawcett and her policy of concentration on the suffrage; and it is all the more a triumph in that, although those members of the executive committee who took an active part in the recent International Women's Congress at The Hague have retired and have been replaced, there has fortunately been no split or secession, and no diminution in the membership of the Union.

Doyen of the Egyptian Bar.

One of the most interesting personalities in Cairo has recently passed away with the death of Mr. Carton de Wiart. Leon Carton de Wiart or "Carton," as he was affectionately called by his colleagues and friends, says "The Near East," was one of the best known, as he was one of the most respected, of the small band of men whose names have been associated with Egypt since the start of the British occupation. He went there in 1883 to fill a position on the Bench, but changed his mind and joined the Egyptian Bar, at which he remained up to the last, being for many years its *bâtonnier* in Cairo. Sound in judgment, keen and versatile in debate, brilliant in eloquence, and above all endowed with consummate tact and a fascinating personality, he very soon attained prominence amongst his colleagues and popularity amongst the general public, Egyptian as well as European. Not a *cause célèbre*, political, financial, or social but he was briefed by one of the parties and the day when it was known that Mr. Carton would speak invariably found the Court as packed with all that Egypt could boast of rank and intelligence, as the day previous it had been deserted by the public. He was rightly regarded as one of the greatest lawyers the country has seen and his "plaidoiries" and "conclusions" constitute the most cherished legacy of his colleagues, many of whom were indebted to him in their early years for advice and encouragement, and were, in fact fledgelings of the "Cabinet Cartoon."

SHELL IN A PARCEL.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN A POST OFFICE

Three men employed at the Woolwich Postal Sorting Office were severely injured one of them fatally—on the morning of June 24, by the explosion of a small shell which had apparently been posted to a soldier at Woolwich by a French or Belgian friend at the front as a souvenir.

The early morning parcels post was being sorted when one of the sorters, August Curtis, 39, of 5, Manthorpe-road Plumstead, noticed the point of a shell protruding from one of the packages, which appeared also to contain some cartridges. As he put the parcel on the rack above his bench the shell exploded with great violence, apparently through coming into contact with the woodwork of the rack. Curtis instinctively "ducked" his head, and thereby possibly saved his life as the fragments of shell struck him on the side of the face only. Two men working near were less fortunate, one of the latter Stephen Roberts, aged 42 receiving the full force of the explosion and being struck in the abdomen, the eye, and other parts of the body by about 40 small fragments of the shell, his clothing in some parts being torn to shreds. Charles Baker, aged 18, was also severely injured by splinters in the face, arms, abdomen, and hands.

The injured men were removed to the Royal Arsenal Hospital, and after treatment by officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps Roberts and Baker were detained and Curtis was allowed to return home. Roberts succumbed to his injuries early in the afternoon.

Fragments of a letter which accompanied the shell indicate that it was sent merely as a trophy—apparently in ignorance of the fact that it was a "live" shell—and was not posted with evil intent.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN LORRAINE.

ENEMY'S ADVANCE ON WARSAW.

ITALIANS OCCUPY IMPORTANT PASSES.

JUDGMENT IN LUSITANIA INQUIRY.

Experts in Petrograd state that the German advance on Warsaw has begun on a hundred mile front between the Malava-Warsaw railway and the river Pissa. It aims at effecting a junction with the Galician armies now about a hundred and eighty miles away, crushing everything between. Details are also supplied regarding Russia's presumed defensive scheme.

An official French Note contradicts the German claim to a success by the Crown Prince in Argonne, and emphasises that the Berlin communique attempted to convert the Crown Prince's failure into a success.

The Paris communique says the Germans only made one attempt in Argonne which was defeated, but there was a fierce battle at Leintry in Lorraine, the enemy being repulsed everywhere.

A Rome communique states that the Italian forces after repulsing the enemy's attacks, occupied the Venerocolo and Brizio passes. The Austrians made two determined attacks on the Carnia front in the dark which were repulsed with heavy losses.

It is officially announced that the Allies have occupied the important town of Ngaundere, in Central Cameroons.

Meetings will be held throughout Great Britain and the Empire, on August 8, the anniversary of the declaration of war.

Lord Mercy in his judgment in the Lusitania Enquiry, says that the torpedoing was done with the intention of destroying lives also. The Lusitania carried no guns and no ammunition for such nor any troops.

The British Government has reason to believe that an advertisement regarding high-explosive shells has been deliberately published in an American trade journal for the purpose of creating a false impression. The British Government has given no order in America or elsewhere for an explosive, the resulting wounds of which mean death in terrible agony. And neither has used or contemplates using any such invention.

YACHT RACING.

DEFENDER OF AMERICA'S CUP.

NEW YORK, July 16.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan on board the yacht Corsair witnessed at Sandy Hook the final race between the Resolute and Vanitie to determine the defender of America's Cup. The Resolute won.

RUSSIANS' DEFENSIVE TACTICS.

JUDGMENT IN THE LUSITANIA INQUIRY.

WITH THE RUSSIANS.

ENEMY ADVANCES TO THE EASTWARD.

VIGOROUS GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, July 17.

A communique says: After outpost fights the enemy on Thursday occupied the right banks of the rivers Windau and Venta and continued to advance eastward.

The Russians on the Narew front between the rivers Orjitz and Pissa retired on Thursday night to a more concentrated position on the right bank of the Narew.

Vigorous German attacks west of the Orjitz on Thursday were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy.

The enemy on Thursday attempted to attack along two roads to Radom from the northwest and west. They were repulsed.

Vigorous fighting is also proceeding between the rivers Vieprz and Bug near the mouth of the Zolotalipa while the Russians attacked two large enemy bodies crossing the Dniester near Grodik.

GERMAN ADVANCE ON WARSAW.

A FORECAST OF ENEMY CAMPAIGN

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 16.

Experts in Petrograd state that the German advance on Warsaw from the north has begun on a hundred mile front between the Mlava-Warsaw railway and the River Pissa with the marshes beyond.

It aims at effecting a junction with the Galician armies now about a hundred and eighty miles away, crushing everything between.

The Russian defensive system in the intervening space comprises a fortified area eighty miles from north to south and one hundred and twenty miles from west to east, from the Novo Georgievsk fortress in the north to the Ivangorod fortress in the south and from the fortified lines on the Bzura in the west to the fortress of Brest Litovsk in the east.

Everywhere the Germans are bound to make frontal attacks and the Russians are preparing to meet the onset by fighting a series of delaying actions as they did during the Galician retreat.

HOW THE RUSSIANS ARE FARING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 18.

A new German offensive in north Poland against Warsaw is developing. A German communiqué of the 15th July says that Przasnyz, the possession of which was hotly contested in February and which had since been strongly consolidated by the Russians has been captured.

A Russian communiqué of the same date says the Russian troops now occupy the front on the south of the town. Further north-east the enemy took a few trenches on the 13th instant, having suffered enormous losses did not renew the attack.

GENL. BOTHA'S VICTORIOUS TROOPS.

SPLENDID HOME-COMING RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CAPETOWN, July 16.

The first detachments of General Botha's home-coming troops have arrived. They had a splendid reception as they marched through the streets to the City Hall, where the Mayor welcomed them.

He said that he anticipated a noble response in South Africa to the call for volunteers for the European battlefields.

General Thompson emphasised that the troops had only been able to leave the peninsula owing to the long arm of the British fleet. He congratulated the Cape artillery on their fine guns and splendid treks made without losing a horse.

TRIBUTE BY THE LORDS TO GENL. BOTHA

LONDON, July 18.

The House of Lords, to-day, unanimously passed a resolution similar to that moved by Mr. Asquith, paying a tribute to General Botha's conduct of the operations in south-west Africa.

FIGHTING IN CAMEROONS.

ALLIES OCCUPY IMPORTANT TOWN.

LONDON, July 16.

The Press Bureau states that Allies have occupied the important town of Ngaundere, in Central Cameroons.

FIERCE BATTLE IN LORRAINE.

ENEMY EVERYWHERE REPULSED.

FUTILE ATTACK IN FOREST OF PARROY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, July 16.

The afternoon communique says the Germans made only one attempt last night in Argonne, which was defeated by a curtain of fire, but there was a fierce battle at Leintry in Lorraine, the Germans concentrating the main attack on a front of three kilometres against the positions previously lost.

The communique adds that this attack was accompanied by a bombardment over a vast front.

Isolated infantry attacks were delivered as demonstrations, but the enemy was everywhere repulsed. The enemy only gained one footing in a thicket, and was immediately driven out.

The Germans reached our entanglements in the forest of Parroy, but were defeated by our fire and left numbers of prisoners.

The losses of the enemy throughout were apparently heavy.

LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

FUTILE SHOWER OF ENEMY SHELLS.

LONDON, July 17.

The Paris communiqué says there were lively artillery actions at Artois.

The enemy on the right bank of the Aisne, west of Soissons, showered four thousand shells on the Fontenoy sector last night, and then attempted a surprise attack on one of our works, but failed.

There was comparative quiet in Argonne.

AEROPLANE RAID ON MILITARY STATION.

Ten French aeroplanes dropped bombs on the military station at Chauny, damaging large stores of war material.

CONTINUED CANNONADING.

ATTACKS AND ASSAULTS FRUSTRATED

PARIS, July 17.

The communique says:—Cannonade continued during the night north of Souchez and grenade fighting occurred in Argonne in the region of Marie Therese.

Two German attacks on our positions west of Boureuilles were repulsed and another night attack on our trenches in the Forest of Parroy was frustrated as were likewise assaults at Bandesapt and Bonhomme.

A QUIET DAY.

PARIS, July 18.

A communiqué says:

The day was comparatively quiet.

There were no infantry actions in Argonne.

A violent German attack on the Heights of the Meuse was repulsed with heavy loss.

The enemy only at one point regained a footing in a section of the trench which the French captured on July 6th.

SKILFUL AND COURAGEOUS FRENCH AIR PILOT.

PARIS, July 16.

M. Vedrines was mentioned the other day as a skilful and courageous pilot always volunteering for dangerous operations. He carried out a perilous mission with complete success recently.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, July 16.

M. Gallini has prohibited the sale of all alcoholic liquor to all soldiers and officers in the entrenched camp of Paris.

INDIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS TO OBTAIN FULL REPORT.

LONDON, July 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain stated that he had no information beyond the two reports already submitted to the House regarding the treatment of Indian prisoners in Germany.

He understood that they were given full opportunity to perform their religious duties Efforts were being made through a diplomatic channel to obtain a special report on their case.

CROWN PRINCE'S FAILURE.

BERLIN CLAIMS A SUCCESS.

OFFICIAL DISCLAIMER FROM PARIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, July 16.

An official Note contradicts the German claim to success by the Crown Prince in Argonne and emphasises that the Berlin communiqué attempted to convert the Crown Prince's failure into a success.

The German momentary advantage owing to the great quantity of gas used was exaggerated and the French successful counter-attacks were ignored.

No French cannon were captured or put out of action and the German losses were heavy.

ENGLISH AIRMAN'S EXPLOITS

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE EFFECTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 17.

The London correspondent of the "C. and M. Gazette" cables:—

London, July 16:—The Dutch "Telegraaf" states that an English airman on 8th July destroyed an ammunition depot between Roulers and Kortryk (Courtrai). On the 12th instant seven bombs were dropped on officers in a Casino at Meenin, there being several casualties among the officers. On the 14th, bombs were dropped on the Zeebrugge breakwater.

GERMAN COAL INDUSTRY.

STRIKE THREATENED AT KRUPP'S

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 18.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

It is officially announced that the Berlin Government has assumed control of the coal industry.

The Geneva correspondent of the "Daily Express" says: A great strike is threatened of Krupp's workmen who threaten to destroy the machinery at the works unless their demands are granted immediately.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

PROPOSED MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, July 17.

Representatives of the Dominions and colonies are lending enthusiastic support to the movement to hold meetings throughout Great Britain and the Empire on August 8th, the anniversary of the declaration of war, at which the following resolution, which is approved by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law will be moved:—

On this anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war this meeting of citizens records its inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in the maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies.

DEATH OF SULTAN OF ALHAUTA

WOUNDS RECEIVED IN RECENT FIGHTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 18.

The Government of India have received with much regret the news of the death at Aden on the 13th July of Sultan Sir Ali Bin Ahmed Bin Ali, K.C.I.E., Sultan of Alhauta (Lahej).

The late Sultan was wounded during the recent attack on his capital by a joint force of Turks and Arabs. He was brought into Aden and there underwent a serious operation but succumbed soon after.

In Sir Ali Bin Ahmed Bin Ali, more commonly known as the Abdali Sultan, the Government of India have lost a loyal friend and ally whose co-operation as the leading Chief of the Aden Protectorate was a valuable asset.

Messages of condolence have been sent to the late Sultan's family from his Majesty the King-Emperor and his Excellency the Viceroy.

Sultan Sir Ahmed Bin Fadthl was descended from a chief, who, in 1038, came from the Arabian Coast and seized Aden which remained under his successors till 1137. A descendant Abdali Sultan, again took possession of the port in 1735 and it was held by the Lahej family till it was captured by the British in 1839. The late Chief had a personal salute of 11 guns, the usual salute given to the Sultan of Lahej being 9 guns. The Chief was created Knight Commander of the Star of India in 1901.

LUSITANIA INQUIRY.

LORD MERSEY'S JUDGMENT.

ACT OF PIRACY AND MURDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 17.

Lord Mersey has delivered judgment in the Lusitania inquiry.

He found that the torpedoing was done not merely with the intention of sinking the ship, but of destroying the lives of the passengers.

No warning was given nor was the vessel requested to heave to.

The Lusitania carried no guns and no ammunition for such nor any troops.

She violated no laws of the United States.

She carried a number of cases of cartridges as cargo. This was entered on the manifest. There was no other explosive on board.

The Captain did not follow the Admiralty's advice in some respects, but blame is not on that account to be imputed to him. He was entitled to exercise his own skilled judgment.

ATTEMPT TO TORPEDO A LINER.

21 AMERICANS ON BOARD.

NEW YORK, July 18.

The liner Orduna has arrived here

The passengers state that she was attacked by a submarine on July 9.

The torpedo missed and then six shells were fired.

The submarine pursued the liner for a considerable time.

There were twenty-one Americans on board.

PAYMENTS ON DETAINED COTTON.

AMERICAN EXPORTERS SATISFIED.

WASHINGTON, July 17.

Cotton exporters and others express satisfaction at the inauguration by the British Embassy of payments for detained American cotton cargoes the ownership of which has been established.

A first partial payment of a quarter of a million dollars was made yesterday at the rate of ten cents a pound.

POST OFFICE WAR LOAN VOUCHERS.

TWENTY-FOUR MILLIONS SUBSCRIBED.

LONDON, July 17.

In a speech at Middlesborough, Mr. Herbert Samuel said that till yesterday twenty-four millions of the war loan had been subscribed through post office vouchers.

DARDANELLES SUCCESS.

TURKISH SECOND LINE STORMED.

LONDON, July 16.

The French communique regarding the Dardanelles success says that the Turkish second line was stormed after a magnificent charge by Zouaves and foreign legionaries.

TURKISH PEACE DELEGATES.

NEWS FROM SOFIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 18.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Times" correspondent in the Balkans wiring from Sofia confirms the passage of Turkish delegates for Switzerland.

This message refers to a "Pioneer" cable published on Saturday, reporting the arrival in Sofia of Turkish delegates going to Switzerland to negotiate a separate peace. The telegram also stated that the German Military Attache had left Constantinople taking with him the Embassy archives.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL STRAITS.

BANKERS' STATEMENT TO KAISER SUPPRESSED

LONDON, July 18.

The statement of German bankers to the Kaiser that the prolongation of war would mean bankruptcy for Germany, was suppressed in the official German organs but was published in the leading American papers.

A leading international banker, in an interview in New York, declared that Europe generally did not realise the extent of Germany's financial embarrassment.

He said that Germany had entirely failed to reckon with the complete interruption of her overseas commerce.

LONDON LETTER.

SERMONS ON NATIONAL ECONOMY.

THRIFTLESS GENEROUS RACE.

NATIONAL REGISTER BILL.

SAFEGUARD OF VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.

The two leading topics of the hour—the encouragement of thrift and the National Register Bill—are commented upon by our correspondent.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 1.

The duty of saving for the war loan and in every other imaginable direction, is the theme of every newspaper and almost every public speaker in these days. Personal sacrifice and personal saving—it is of this that we hear on all hands and all the time. England needs the admonition more than any nation on the earth, except perhaps, the United States; for, as a clever writer in the "Nation" says this week, "we are a thriftless and generous race, enjoying life and fond of pleasure—almost as much like the caricature of us that has passed muster on the Continent of Europe for a hundred years as the average Indian is like the fantastic image that has been set up by generations of purblind observers and their followers. We are, of course, awakening to many realities under the stress of war, and among them to the knowledge that our careless ways tolerable in peace time, are a grave handicap when it becomes imperative that every ounce for the national resources should be devoted to a single aim,—mobilizing for war purposes, as the newspapers have got into the trick of saying.

SERMONS ON SAVING.

So we have innumerable sermons on saving, from the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law, from the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, from the politicians and leader writers,—kept up at such a pace that we begin to wonder whether, after all, a great part of the nation is not expending in preaching the energy that ought to be given to the working out of personal and domestic economics. For, it must be admitted, the problem of saving is difficult. Some of the newspapers' advice is manifestly absurd. One of the popular newspapers has just been awarding prizes for the best essays on national economy; and it is plain that if we tried to follow out all the advice given by these good people, we should find ourselves, first of all, in glorious confusion, and then should begin to realise that we were in part responsible for the sudden creation of a great deal of preventible unemployment among a more or less section of the population. It is hardly necessary to say that in the immediate future, saving on the strictest plan will not be regarded by the majority of the nation as anything in the nature of a merit: it will simply be accepted as a grim necessity. We are all going short, or shall be before the end of the year. There was, of course, a wonderful but quite illusory air of prosperity over the country. Millions of people who have never before known what comfort is, are earning good money: millions more are making a larger weekly wage than they have been accustomed to even in prosperous times. The Government Departments driven, as their directors would say, by fierce necessity are spending at a tremendous rate. Certain wages, certain salaries, run on a hitherto unheard of level. An instance has been cited this week by an important London paper.

UNNECESSARY EXPENDITURE A CRIME.

It is said that many retired military officers receiving the half-pay allowance have been taken on for the training of the new armies, and that for this work they are

(Continued on page 16.)

LONDON LETTER.

(*Continued from page 9.*)

receiving regular pay of their rank, plus the half-pay allowance; which means that in this time of unexampled stress,—when, as we are told, the expenditure of an unnecessary shilling is a crime against the country—men are getting 50 per cent more from the national exchequer than they got in the years of peace and prosperity. Plainly the sermons on saving are badly needed, but it may be permissable to doubt whether they are in all cases being delivered in the right quarters. However, as already remarked, there will be less virtue than necessity in our economics in the immediate future. The Prime Minister reminded the nation in his Guildhall speech two days ago that we must be prepared to meet a war expenditure of 1,000 millions sterling in the year; and that in order to meet it, we can draw only upon our past savings and the savings of the present together with our mortgaging of the future. The methods of economy which we learn with difficulty under the instructions of the Board of Trade and Professors of Economics, we shall assuredly learn with increasing facility as the pressure grows of taxation, high prices, and reduced earning power. The English people will do it. The essential qualities of the race come out in adversity; and it would be quite easy to argue that experiences of some kind or other are absolutely necessary to make the British people realise the tremendous and urgent challenge of material life in the modern world,—a challenge that involves the completest organisation and co-operation.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

We are, as a matter of fact, taking steps towards that realisation day by day. Last week Mr. Lloyd George introduced his Munitions Bill, with its plan for the registration and mobilisation of the skilled workers: and this week we have had Mr. Long's angrily discussed measure for the creation of a National Register,—everybody on the list. The idea of the Register has been growing and solidifying since the beginning of the year. The original suggestion, I believe, came from Lord Derby, who has proved himself to be the best recruiting agent in the industrial regions. It was taken up with his customary evangelical fervour, by Mr. Garvin in the "Pall Mall Gazette" and the "Observer," and has been used by "The Times" from the early stage. The nation as a whole, I think, accepts it as a plan of the right kind although, of course, it receives support through motives of every sort. The adherents of compulsion of National Service see in the National Register, an indispensable preliminary to the employment for military purposes the whole manhood of the nation. A large party opposed to compulsion in any form defends the Register as a safeguard of the voluntary principle,—the most effective means of realising Mr. Asquith's hope of commanding a complete army of willing workers. Needless to say, there is suspicion in some quarters, very many people being evidently persuaded that the Government will use the Register, with its scheme of penalties for voluntary obligations unfulfilled, as a definite stage towards military and industrial compulsion.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Revenue Member of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council, will make a brief monsoon tour leaving Simla by the end of this month.

The Government of India have received the Royal sanction for the appointment of the Rev. Canon Waller as Bishop of Tinnevelly.

Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, I.C.S., has been appointed Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, but it is uncertain as to when he will be able to relieve Mr. Ley, who reverts to Behar and Orissa. Mr. Cotton will be replaced in the Finance Department only when Mr. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., will finish the Wheat Commissionership in India.

Mr. J. H. Cox, C.I.E., I.C.S., left Bombay yesterday afternoon for England, by the P. and O. Company's English Mail steamer Salsette.

A communique states that the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Harold Tinker B. Sc. (London) to the Indian Educational Service as Professor for the Training College, Allahabad.

AUSTRALIA'S SIEGE ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

MELBOURNE, July 16.

The siege artillery brigade for the front marched through the streets to-day and was enthusiastically acclaimed by the populace.

ITALIANS OCCUPY TWO PASSES.

ATTACKS ON CARNIA FRONT REPULSED.

ENEMY'S CONTINUAL BIG-GUN BOMBARDMENT.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

ROME, July 17.

A communiqué reports that the Austrians after crossing the Venerocolo and Brizio passes which are over ten thousand feet high, attempted to attack the Italian positions but were repulsed. Afterwards the Italians solidly occupied the two passes.

The Austrians also made two determined attacks on the Carnia front under cover of fog and darkness. Both were repulsed with heavy losses.

There is little change on the Isonzo where the Austrians have made many small raids in the night time. They are attempting by continual bombardment with big guns to check the slow advance of the Italians.

IRREDENTIST LEADER JOINS ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, July 16.

Signor Barzilai, the Irredentist leader and a deputy, has been appointed a Minister without portfolio.

AUSTRIAN AIR RAID.

LONDON, July 18.

Austrian aeroplanes have dropped bombs on Bani, killing six persons.

RESULT OF BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, July 17.

In the by-election for Central Glasgow, necessitated by the Unionist Ralston persisting in opposing the official Unionist candidate Macleod, the latter obtained 5,341 votes and Ralston 266.

SALVAGE OF THE EMDEN.

TENDERS INVITED AT MELBOURNE.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, July 16.

A Melbourne telegram dated 29th June says that in the opinion of several people there is good chance of refloating the Emden, as has been shown by the numerous responses which have been made to the invitation for tenders for salvage of the vessel, which was recently issued by the Defence Department. To-day some half a dozen tenders were considered by the Defence authorities. In some of the tenders very substantial cash offers were made for the privilege of attempting to refloat the Emden. These amounted to several thousands of pounds. The matter is still under consideration.

FERRY-BOAT FATALITY NEAR NOAKHALI.

ABOUT 75 PASSENGERS AND MANY BUFFALOES DROWNED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

News of a very serious boat disaster has reached here from Noakhali. It is reported that on Sunday last a ferry boat, plying between Jagadananda village, nine and a half miles from Noakhali, and Char Siddhi, an island in Noakhali river, while crossing the river with about one hundred passengers and a number of buffaloes, suddenly capsized and went down with all on board. It is reported that about twenty-five of the ill-fated passengers with great difficulty reached Char Siddhi, some swimming and some on buffaloes. The total number of those missing has not yet been ascertained. Some dead bodies have been found floating in the river.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

Roulers.—In Belgium, 20 miles north of Lille.

Courtrai.—In Belgium, 9 miles NEN of Tourcoing.

Menin.—In Belgium, 12 miles north of Lille.

Zeebrugge.—In Belgium, the port of Bruges.

Soissons.—In France, 18 miles SW of Laon.

Chauny.—In France, 65 miles NE of Paris.

Grodek.—In Galicia, 18 miles west of Lemberg.

Radom.—In Poland, 60 miles south of Warsaw.

Mlava.—In Russia, 70 miles N of Warsaw and five miles from the Russian frontier.

Novo Georgievsk.—In Poland 20 miles NW of Warsaw.

Brest Litovsk.—In Poland 132 miles ESE of Warsaw.

DELIBERATELY FALSE ADVERTISEMENT.

HIGH EXPLOSIVE CANARD IN AMERICA.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S DENIAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 16.

The Press Bureau has issued a statement with reference to an advertisement published in an American trade journal describing a new kind of high explosive which, it is stated, is now being exported from America for the use of the British armies.

The advertisement states that the explosion of shells is caused by the combination of two acids, with which the fragments of the shells become coated, and the resulting wounds mean death in terrible agony within four hours, unless they are tended immediately.

The British Government has reason to believe that the advertisement is not genuine, but is published with the deliberate intention of creating a false impression.

Government has given no order in America or elsewhere for an explosive such as is described and neither has used, nor contemplates using an invention the effects of which are those described.

FIERCE BATTLE OF THE KOPJES.

GERMAN REPULSE IN S.-W. AFRICA.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

One of those little-heard-of engagements which preceeded General Botha's triumphant entry into Windhoek, the former German capital of South-West Africa, is described in a letter home from a member of the Union Forces who took part in the battle, says the "Daily News."

At the time the affair was disposed of in a brief official announcement recording the repulse by Colonel Skinner's force, guarding the railhead at Trekkopjes, about 50 miles north-east of Swakopmund, of a stronger German force on April 26. "The Kimberley Regiment," said the report, "bore the brunt of the fighting."

The writer, who belongs to the Scottish Rifles, said:—

I shall never forget the morning of April 26 and also the evening of the 25th. It was no joke for ten guns to pour shrapnel shells into our camp as fast as they could, four or five of them bursting overhead, at a time and the whistle of bullets from rifles and maxims buzzing all round you, and especially to get them from the front and from a crossfire.

If we only had had big guns to retaliate I feel sure we would have captured a vast number of the enemy, and also their guns.

I can quite imagine how anxious the people in Kimberley were when they heard the news. No doubt the Kimberley Rifles did bear the brunt of the attack.

On the evening of the 25th we nearly came into contact with the enemy, and learned that we were going to be attacked. No sooner had we got back to our camp than we immediately dropped our tents and began to improve our trenches; by 6 a.m., when the first two shells were fired, we were well in the trenches and prepared for the battle.

When the enemy advanced towards the camp and they noticed only the Kimberley's tents up they must have thought the Kimberley's camp was the brigade's camp, and they tried their utmost to rush and break through at that point.

ARMOURED MOTOR CARS.

The enemy got as far as 50 yards from the Kimberley trenches, but owing to our heavy cross fire from the right flank, and also from the armoured motor cars, we managed to break the enemy's rushes ond the Kimberley lines; at the start the Kimberley Regiment were riddled with shrapnel, but when the enemy found a stronger cross fire from our lines they immediately turned their artillery fire on to us.

Taking the fight on the whole, the Kimberley Regiment and Scottish fought well. I really think the enemy was far stronger than we in in force. Our casualties were far smaller than the Kimberleys' only our lieutenant was killed in our lines, and one signaller was killed in the Kimberley lines.

Young Church was shot in the mouth, but fortunately the bullet came out at the side of the mouth, without doing any damage to his teeth.

Mr. Filer was killed while he was returning to the trenches after he had carried a wounded officer to the medical tent; the officer has died since of the wounds. Young Anderson was shot through the head, most of the wounds being caused by shrapnel.

It is rumoured that Windhoek and Karibab have fallen, but the places were evacuated by the enemy, only the women and children were left there. It is believed that the Germans are at Grootfontein where they intend to carry on a guerilla warfare. Grootfontein is the northern terminus of this railway we are operating on.

As a matter of fact, the strength of the German attacking force was officially put at 700, with 12 guns. After four hours' fighting the enemy retired, leaving 25 killed and wounded on the field. General Botha hoisted the Union Jack over Windhoek on May 12.

EIGHT NEW V.C.'S.

A GALLANT ATTACK IN THE DARDANELLES.

CANADIANS HONOURED.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The grant of the Victoria Cross to the following eight men "for most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty was announced during mail week."

The two posthumous V. C.'s which head the roll are the first to be conferred for land operations in the Dardanelles, though last December Lieutenant Holbrook, R.N., in command of Submarine B 11, received the decoration for torpedoing the Turkish battleship Messudiyeh. Lance-Sergeant Belcher is the second Territorial to receive the V. C. There have now been 68 V. C.'s in all awarded during the present war.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hotham Montagu Doughty-Wylie, C.B., C.M.G., Headquarters Staff, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

Captain Garth Neville Walford, Brigade Major, Royal Artillery, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

On April 26, 1915, subsequent to a landing having been effected on the beach at a point on the Gallipoli Peninsula, during which both Brigadier-General and Brigade Major had been killed, Lieutenant-Colonel Doughty-Wylie and Captain Walford organized and led an attack through and on both sides of the village of Sedd-el-Bahr on the Old Castle at the top of the hill inland. The enemy's position was very strongly held and entrenched, and defended with concealed machine-guns and pom-poms. It was mainly due to the initiative, skill and great gallantry of these two officers that the attack was a complete success. Both were killed in the moment of victory.

Captain Francis Alexander Caron Scrimger, Canadian Army Medical Service, Medical Officer, 14th Battalion, Royal Montreal Regiment.

On the afternoon of April 25, 1915, in the neighbourhood of Ypres, when in charge of an advanced dressing station in some farm buildings, which were being heavily shelled by the enemy, he directed under heavy fire the removal of the wounded, and he himself carried a severely wounded officer out of a stable in search of a place of greater safety. When he was unable alone to carry this officer further, he remained with him under fire till help could be obtained. During the very heavy fighting between April 22 and 25, Captain Scrimger displayed continuously day and night the greatest devotion to his duty among the wounded at the front.

Lieutenant George Rowland Patrick Roupell, 1st Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment.

For most conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on April 20, 1915, when he was commanding a company of his battalion in a front trench on "Hill 60," which was subjected to a most severe bombardment throughout the day. Though wounded in several places, he remained at his post and led his company in repelling a strong German assault. During a lull in the bombardment he had his wounds hurriedly dressed, and then insisted in returning to his trench, which was again being subjected to severe bombardment. Towards evening, his company being dangerously weakned, he went back to his battalion headquarters, represented the situation to his Commanding Officer, and brought up reinforcements, passing backwards and forwards over ground swept by heavy fire. With these reinforcements he held his position throughout the night, and until his battalion was relieved next morning. This young officer was one of the few survivors of his company, and showed a magnificent example of courage, devotion, and tenacity, which undoubtedly inspired his men to hold out till the end.

No. 1539 Colour-Sergeant Frederick William Hall, 8th Canadian Battalion.

On April 24, 1915, in the neighbourhood of Ypres, when a wounded man who was lying some 15 yards from the trench called for help, Company Sergeant-Major Hall endeavoured to reach him in the face of a very heavy enfilade fire which which was being poured in by the enemy. The first attempt failed, and a non-commissioned officer and private soldier who were attempting to give assistance were both wounded. Company Sergeant-Major Hall then made a second most gallant attempt, and was in the act of lifting up the wounded man to bring him in when he fell mortally wounded in the head.

No 9539 Lance-Sergeant Douglas Walter Belcher, 1-5th (City of London) Battalion the London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade).

On the early morning of May 13, 1915, when in charge of a portion of an advanced breastwork south of the Wieltje-St. Julien Road during a very fierce and continuous bombardment by the enemy, which frequently blew in the breastwork, Lance-Sergeant Belcher with a mere handful of men elected to remain and endeavor to hold his position after the troops near him had been withdrawn. By his skill and great gallantry he maintained his position during the day, opening rapid fire on the enemy, who were only 150 to 200 yards distant, whenever he saw them collecting for an attack. There is little doubt that the bold front shown by Lance-Sergeant Belcher prevented the enemy breaking through on the Wieltje Road, and averted an attack on the flank of one of our divisions.

No 24066 Lance-Corporal Frederick Fisher, 13th Canadian Battalion.

On April 23, 1915, in the neighbourhood of St. Julien, he went forward with the machine-gun, of which he was in charge, under heavy fire, and most gallantly assisted in covering the retreat of a battery, losing four men of his gun team. Later, after obtaining four more men, he went forward again to the firing line and was himself killed while bringing his machine-gun into action under very heavy fire, in order to cover the advance supports.

No. 2052 Private William Mariner, 2nd Battalion the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

During a violent thunderstorm on the night of May 22, 1915, he left his trench near Cambrin, and crept out through the German wire entanglements till he reached the emplacement of a German machine-gun which had been damaging our parapets and hindering our working parties. After climbing on the top of the German parapet he threw a bomb in under the roof of the gun emplacement and heard some groaning and the enemy running away. After about a quarter of an hour he heard some of them coming back again, and climbed up on the other side of the emplacement and threw another bomb among them left-handed. He then lay still while the Germans opened a heavy fire on the wire entanglement behind him, and it was only after about an hour that he was able to crawl back to his own trench. Before starting out he had requested a sergeant to open fire on the enemy's trenches as soon as he had thrown his bombs. Rifleman Mariner was out alone for one and a half hours carrying out this gallant work.

VILLAIN OF THE PIECE.

HOW LIBEL ACTIONS LURK FOR NOVELISTS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

A libel action before Mr. Justice Low during mail week illustrated the dangers which beset writers of fiction in the choosing of names for their characters, says the "Daily News." The plaintiff was Captain Alexander Frederick Stewart, of the Indian Supply and Transport Corps of the Indian Army. The defendants were Messrs. Hulton and Co., Ltd., printers, Mr. A. Watson, editor of the "Badminton Magazine," and Colonel J. S. E. Western, the author of a story which appeared in the magazine, entitled "Two Bounders and an Arab."

The story referred to an Indian steeplechase meeting, and the "villain of the piece" was described as "Captain Stewart, of the Supply and Transport."

The plaintiff, said his counsel, was a well-known rider in India in flat races and steeplechases, and had won many races. The story described a series of shady transactions in connection with a particular steeplechase on the part of the "Captain Stewart" of the story, ending with a deliberate piece of foul riding. The plaintiff felt bound to bring an action to vindicate himself. The "Badminton Magazine" had a wide circulation in India, and when this number got spread abroad in India, the matter became so serious that the officers of Captain Stewart's regiment held an official inquiry into the matter, when, of course, he was completely exonerated.

On behalf of the defendants, the fullest regrets and apologies were tendered, and it was explained that Colonel Western, in so unfortunately choosing the name of "Captain Stewart" for the villain of his story, had no idea that it could refer to any real person. The same, of course, applied to the other defendants. All gave the strongest assurance that the story and incidents described had no reference to the plaintiff, and were entirely imaginary, and expressed willingness to indemnify Captain Stewart against the costs of the action.

Under these circumstances, the record was withdrawn on the terms agreed upon.

FAMINE IN EASTERN BENGAL.

MORE GRANTS FOR RELIEF WORK NEEDED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

The Hon. Mr. Beatson Bell is now at Noakhali, one of the famine-stricken districts in Eastern Bengal and granted interviews to the Secretary and prominent workers of the Relief Committee. The Secretary described the present situation to Mr. Bell and requested for more grants to enable the Relief Committee to continue gratuitous relief for at least two weeks more. He said that up to the week ending 12th July the number persons in receipt of gratuitous relief had reached about 35,000. Mr. Bell expressed great satisfaction with the working of the Committee.

MR. HARRY THAW RELEASED ON BAIL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NEW YORK, July 16.

Mr. Harry Thaw has been released on bail.

(*Continued from Column 6.*)

joined the army in India or England since September.

It is understood that unanimous and cordial support of the United Planters' Association of Southern India will be given to the representations of the Madras Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India on the question of internment of enemy subjects in India when the planters meet here for the annual Conference on the 16th August.

ENEMY ALIENS IN INDIA

MADRAS CHAMBER ON STRONG MEASURES.

CLOSURE OF ENEMY FIRMS URGED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 17.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce has written as follows to the Government of India, Home Department:—The Chamber wishes to bring to the notice of the Government of India the position of alien enemies in India, a subject of increasing and anxious concern to the public. The Chamber is strongly of opinion that all male alien enemies, particularly Germans, ought forthwith to be interned and German women and children should be repatriated or, if that for any reason is impracticable, should be interned. The Chamber also considers that the conditions of internment should be more strict than they appear to be at present. These measures appear to the Chamber to be necessary for a variety of cogent reasons. Although in a greater part of India complete tranquility prevails and the vast majority of Indians have most loyally and zealously identified themselves with the British cause, the credulity of the uneducated classes renders them liable to be exploited by any German who chooses to start a rumour. Of all alien enemies still at large, Missionaries probably have most influence. The personal character of most of them and the material benefits their work may have conferred on the people, secure for their statements no little weight and, if inspired by natural prejudices rather than actual malevolence, they discredit British news and opinions and magnify the power and defend the policy of their country, they can cause serious misunderstanding and unrest. To what extent alien enemies have used their opportunities is difficult to say but the mere possibility of their doing so causes public anxiety, imposes trying vigilance on police and other authorities and constitutes sufficient reason for their internment.

DR. MILLER'S LETTER.

The Chamber would remind the Government that similar views have been expressed in a letter written several months previous to its publication in the "Madras Mail" of 29th May from Rev. Dr. W. Miller, C.I.E., himself a missionary and gentleman with lifelong knowledge of Indian conditions. In the course of that letter Dr. Miller wrote that every German and especially those who by intelligence and character have the greatest influence should be removed from all places where it is in their power to give aid to our adversaries in this tremendous struggle. It is needless to say that German ladies connected with those missions should be included in the members it has become necessary to take. Dr. Miller cited the removal of British missionaries from Hungary where in peace they were in cordial relations with the Government as a noteworthy precedent.

COMPLETE CLOSURE OF GERMAN FIRMS URGED.

Next the Chamber wishes to urge on the Government the desirability of prompt and complete closure of German trading firms. That certain of these should have been permitted to carry on business under supervision for a period, was perfectly reasonable if it was thereby intended to allow the completion of business already undertaken when the War broke out. But the continuance of business and initiation of new dealings months after the war began appears to the Chamber without justification. If the object in view is handing then over to the proprietors of enemy business concerns at the end of War in the same condition as they were in when hostilities began, the Chamber most respectfully but very firmly protests against such policy. Germans as such have absolutely no claim on any British authority for lenient treatment. On the contrary illegal and brutal methods by which their countrymen have conducted this war call for the severest treatment of them that British conceptions of justice and humanity permit. This Chamber wishes to place on record its strong protest against the policy of conducting the above mentioned business concerns in a manner likely to place German merchants and traders in India at the end of war much where they would have been if hostilities had never broken out. Such policy is inconsistent with the economic interests of the Empire. The Chamber strongly recommends that wherever possible all German industrial enterprises, such as Henkes Tile Works on the Malabar Coast, be sold as going concerns and that all alien enterprises without exception be closed down at the earliest possible date. The Chamber would further urge on the Government immediate consideration of the restrictions on German enterprise in India after the war by special taxation or otherwise.

QUESTION OF NATURALISED ALIENS.

Consistently with these measures the Chamber requests Government to remove from Public Services any person of enemy alien nationality who may still be employed in them and to frame restrictions on the future employment by the State of other than British subjects. Finally the Chamber is of opinion that naturalisation taken out after the outbreak of war should not be recognised and that no further naturalisation of aliens of enemy nationality should be permitted.

WEST COAST PLANTERS.

BANGALORE, July 18.

No less than twenty-four planters out of forty-two comprising the total membership of the West Coast Planters' Association have

(*Continued in Column 5.*)

THE LATE HON. CAPTAIN GRAHAM.

EVIDENCE OF SHIP'S THIRD OFFICER.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, resumed at the morgue on Saturday the adjourned enquiry touching the death of the Hon. Captain W. L. Graham. Inspector Gough led the evidence. Mr. Blunt, solicitor, appeared for the British India S. N. Company.

Mr. B. Page, third officer of the hospital-ship Madras, said he was on duty at the foot of the gangway on the occasion in question. He went there from the bridge and jumped through the aft port. There was no other way of getting ashore. There was no accommodation ladder. He stood at the gangway and warned people not to go up the gangway, as it was not even yet fast. Witness next described the practice adopted when a ship came into the docks. He said they would all be at their stations, and a berthing master would meet the ship at the dock head and take the ship to the berth assigned to her. Witness's duty as third officer was on the bridge with the telegraph which communicated with the engine room. He would not be allowed to leave his post until the engines were signalled to stop and there was a line out from ship to ashore. The berthing master would also be on the bridge and would not leave the ship until she was secure and until there was a line out fore and aft. In that instance the berthing master and witness had left the bridge before the gangway was put up. The ship was secure enough for them to leave the bridge though other lines were being put out. The ship was not moving except back and forth on the lines. The ship was moving only on the lines an inch or two to and fro. They were not putting up the gangway, which the shore staff were hoisting. The ship was secure enough to put the gangway in position. The head of the gangway was lashed inside the ship by the ship's crew. That gangway was put up amidship. Directly in front of the opening, into the ship there was a bunker about seven feet distant from the side of the ship. On either side of the bunker there was a partition a few feet from the bunker. When a ship entered a dock it was not usual to have a bunker open on the side of the ship, which was to lie next the wharf. When the s. s. Madras entered the dock with invalids on her last trip some five weeks ago, on the wharf were three or four policemen, some Customs officers and some military men. Witness then did not get down, as far as he remembered, to warn people; he might have done so. He was not on board the ship on her first trip to Bombay. It was the duty of the third officer to jump down to read the draught of the ship. On that occasion witness jumped down for that purpose but on seeing the gangway being hoisted, he was asked by several people, including military men, if it was safe to go up. All sorts of people asked him but he could not exactly say who. The fourth officer was supposed to warn people off. Witness was not posted to warn people. The fourth officer was on the wharf with him at the foot of the gangway. He was on duty there and had probably come down there the same way as witness had done. Witness did not see any Customs officers go up the gangway at that time. He was at the foot of the gangway until he heard of the accident,—some ten minutes in all. He saw two Customs officers outside the Court to-day. He had not seen them on the occasion in question. After the accident he went on board.

THE DARK ALLEY.

The gangway was a covered one. The passage between the partitions and the alley-way was somewhat dark. The light was dim in the passage. On that day there was bright sunlight outside. An outsider going in from bright sunlight outside would possibly not see clearly for a moment. Witness went up the gangway which was not fully secured but was hanging in the slings. When he got there to the top, the bunker was open. There was no protection. There were stanchions at either end of the bunker. The ladder leading down to the bunker was a small one. In order for a person to go down the ladder it would not be necessary to have the whole hatch open.

SHIP'S GRATINGS.

Witness had heard of ship's gratings. When a hatch was open gratings were placed across as a protection, when the hatch was open merely for ventilation. He did not know why this hatch was open. The berthing master came on board outside the dock at the lock-head. Three-quarters of an hour elapsed from that time until the ship came alongside and had a line out fore and aft. When the berthing master came up, he told them what berth they were to have and witness knew that the starboard side would be against the wharf. On this ship they had an extra Chief Officer. That officer's station was on the bows on entering dock. The Chief Officer himself superintended everything and he had no particular station. At sea there was no thoroughfare down that alley-way where the bunker hatch was. Witness did not know whether the hatch was kept open or not. There was no thoroughfare, as there was no reason for people to go there. On the other side of the ship directly opposite, there was a corresponding bunker and there was a free thoroughfare through the ward which was formerly the corresponding alley-way. Coming aft from forward, one passed by the side of the bunker. Witness could not say what was on the other side of the partitions as he had been down that alley-way only about once in his life. If there were stores or such like, people would have to go up and down that alley-way. It was possible to go through those, but it was the other side which was used as a thoroughfare. Witness could not say who was responsible for that bunker, nor did he know who was responsible for bunkers, etc., and for the general safety of arrangements throughout the ship.

Questioned by Mr. Blunt, the witness said the berthing master told them that the starboard side would be against the wharf. That order was changed by the dock master about half an hour after the original order, owing to one of the tugs breaking down. They had passed through the lock. There would be about a quarter of an hour's interval between that second order and the ship being tied up. They actually berthed with the port side against the wharf. Everything had been got ready on the starboard side for disembarkation. It was known, until the second order was given, that it was the port side that would be used. If they had known, one of the first things to be done would be to have that bunker hatch closed. Before the gangway was hoisted, there was no time to make preparations as everyone was at his station then. Preparations had been made previously, commencing from the time they received the order for disembarkation, on the starboard side.

Re-examined by Inspector Gough, the witness said he could not say where the tug broke down but the dock master called out that it would be necessary to bring the ship head on. They were then clear of the lock. A gangway was received by the crew and made fast to the side of the ship. No part of the gangway rested within the ship's side. The width of the gangway was greater than that of the door. When witness jumped out of the port at the stern, the gangway was on the wharf. It was being slung, so as to be hoisted by the crane.

Replying to a juror, the witness said that in his experience it would take perhaps ten minutes to cover a bunker.

Witness further said no notice was put up to warn people that a bunker was open, and it was not usual to station a man at an open bunker. If the gangway was being put in position by the ship's crew, all would have been made safe.

The further enquiry was adjourned till to-day.

PHILANTHROPY IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 17.

Works of public utility valued at over three lakhs and sixty thousand were constructed by private individuals in the United Provinces during 1914-15. The works consisted chiefly of Dharamsalas and wells. The largest works were the bridges in the Farakabad District built by Raja Durga Narain Singh of Terwa at a cost of nearly half a lakh, a dharamsala at Muttra by Sirdar Balwant Rao Scindhia of Gwalior and an orphanage at Muttra by Lala Kishore Lal built at a cost of Rs. 40,000 each.

BENGAL AND BEHAR.

NEED OF TERRITORIAL READJUSTMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

In the course of a leading article to-day the "Bengalee" says that a territorial readjustment of the Presidency of Bengal and the Province of Behar is inevitable. In the interests of administrative efficiency such readjustment is an urgent necessity, for, in Behar, there are different Tenancy Acts administered in different areas and four different languages are spoken in Behar.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

WORK OF THE BANGALORE LADIES' BRANCH.

BANGALORE, July 17.

Lady Hugh Daly in issuing the second report of the Bangalore Ladies' Branch of St. John Ambulance Association says that since the publication of the first report the energies of the branch have been mainly directed to (1) preparation and despatch of four 50-bed units for sick and wounded Indian troops returning from the front; (2) completion of kit bags for British and Indian troops and for the Royal Navy and preparation of three 10-bed units for the sick and wounded who have come to Bangalore. In and after December 1915, Classes for the training of voluntary aid detachments both for ladies and men were arranged by Col. A. E. Burnside, R. A. M. C., and Col. R. F. Standage, I. M. S.

From the province of Coorg ladies despatched one complete 10-bed unit and 20 Red Cross kit bags.

STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 17.

A communiqué announces the following State Technical Scholars who have been selected to proceed to England this year:—1 Mr. E. C. Henri Henriques, Architecture; 2 Mr. C. R. Shah, Pottery; 3 Mr. U. N. Banerji, Mechanical Engineering; 4 Mr. O. L. D'Souza, Electrical Engineering; 5 Mr. Arjun Das, Textile Industry; 6 Mr. Khagendranath Ghosh, Electrical Engineering; 7 Mr. Khalil Ahmad, Metal Work.

Two scholarships tenable in India have been granted to Messrs. Raghunath Shivaram Sathe and Narasim Gopal Lal for a course of instruction in the pressing and refining of castor oil.

A complaint was made to the Calcutta police on Saturday that a German was being harboured in the house of a European lady who had married a German some years ago but had separated from him. This caused local excitement that a German spy, has been discovered. Enquiries show that a German was living in the house but with the knowledge of the police. The Government was paying 40 a month for his upkeep. He is over 60 years of age, was interned in Darjeeling but as he was found to be suffering from consumption he was removed to Berhampore. Doctors there certified that the man was in a bad state of health and he was brought down to Calcutta and admitted as an in-patient in the Presidency Hospital at Alipore. He was discharged still very ill and arrangements were therefore made to board him in Greek Row. He is under police surveillance, prisoner in their custody, causing his death.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, July 15.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain H. R. Bowlby, Rifle Brigade.

Lieutenant W. Appleby, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Lieutenant B. Dudley, Engineers.

Lieutenant E. St. B. Kirkley, 6th Dragoon Guards.

Lieutenant E. B. Pollard, Engineers.

Second-Lieutenant W. D. Bentall, Yorkshire Light Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant A. D. Deane, Irish Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant E. E. Granger, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant C. Heigham, Suffolks.

Second-Lieutenant A. G. Horsfield, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant C. B. Johnson, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant R. L. Kelly, Warwicks.

Second-Lieutenant R. C. Mason, South Lancashires.

Second-Lieutenant J. C. Peard, Somerset Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant R. H. Peck, Dorsets.

Second-Lieutenant G. W. Rogers, North Staffords.

Second-Lieutenant K. Ryan, Dublin Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant M. J. St. Aubyn, King's Royal Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant F. H. Swindells, Engineers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant A. A. Baird, Worcesters.

KILLED.

Captain H. J. Coddington, Durham Light Infantry.

Lieutenant L. Playfair, Royal Scots.

Second-Lieutenant P. C. Blair, Rifle Brigade.

Second-Lieutenant J. C. Johnson, Warwicks.

Second-Lieutenant E. R. Kelly, Border Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant H. C. Pickering, North Staffords.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant F. Charleston, Lancashire Fusiliers.

LONDON, July 16.

KILLED.

Capt. J. F. Gwynne, Medicals.
Capt. J. I. Irvine, Argylls.
Capt. J. Smith, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. I. H. Douglas, Engineers.
Lieut. R. H. Simpson, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. L. C. Billington, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. C. Breckell, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut. G. A. Lewis, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. M. H. Monckton, Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieut. R. J. Ingram-Johnson, Durhams.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut. G. J. Bull, Engineers.
Lieut. W. W. Rodger, Argylls.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. D. H. Standring, Manchesters.
Lieut. G. A. Moore, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. W. S. Burns, Engineers.

DIED IN DARDANELLES.

Capt. H. R. Haddow, Scots Fusiliers.

NOW KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut. H. R. Andrews, West Yorkshires.

WOUNDED.

Major J. L. Philips, Artillery.
Capt. E. J. Clark, Argylls.
Capt. A. H. Hill, Middlesex.
Capt. J. Kennedy, Argylls.
Second-Lieut. R. Brennan, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. K. Digby, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Meade, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut. J. R. Philip, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. J. M. Webb, King Edward's Horse.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Capt. C. B. Pigott, Hampshires.
Capt. A. J. Walker, Yorkshires.
Lieut. G. F. Evans, Engineers.
Lieut. W. R. Eppstein, Durhams.
Second-Lieut. A. W. A. W. Connory, Manchesters

MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut. G. Calderon, Oxfords and Bucks.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 17.

The following additional casualties are reported from British East Africa:—

KILLED.

Lieut.-Col. H. A. Vallings, 29th Punjabis.

WOUNDED.

Capt. J. M. Colchester Wemyss (Adjutant and Quarter-master, Base Department), the Royal Scots.

Lieut. E. G. Collings, Signal Section, 35th Sikhs.

Capt. R. F. Woodward, 130th King George's Own Baluchis.

The following are names of officers reported in 169th casualty list from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant W. A. D. Kelly, I.A.R.O., Sixth Jats.

MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant W. E. Kirby, I.A.R.O. 15th Sikhs.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND THE WAR.

COMMITTEE FORMED IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

With reference to the position of Anglo-Indians and war, a Committee has been formed in Calcutta to deal with the question, the Committee consisting of Mr. A. C. Athinson, President, Anglo-Indian Association (Calcutta); Mr. T. G. Cuyper, President Anglo-Indian Empire League (Bengal); Mr. G. C. Godfrey, Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the Hon. Lt.-Col. W. L. Grice, Commandant, 1st Battalion C.V.R.; Mr. R. S. Highet, Agent, East Indian Railway, Mr. Lionel Ingels, Messrs. Bevan and Co. Lt.-Col. F. M. Leslie, Commandant, 2nd Battalion, C.V.R.; Mr. A. D. Pickford, Messrs. Begg Dunlop and Co.; Mr. J. A. Sandbrook, Editor, "Englishman"; Mr. W. H. Arden Wood, Principal, La Martiniere.

In a letter to the Press Mr. Arden Wood writes:—"The first thing the Committee has to do is to open a register of men offering themselves for service in war and all who wish to offer themselves are asked to send in their names without delay. What is the Anglo-Indian League going to do? Has it not got the chance it has for many years been asking for? Will it respond in units, tens, hundreds? Many of us are very anxious that Anglo-Indians should show up really well at this juncture and feel that all who can should become recruiting officers for the time being. We want the help of the Anglo-Indian Leagues and Associations, employers of labour and in particular the help of wives and mothers and others. It is perhaps these last who can do the most of all."

BANGALORE, July 17.

The local press, having opened a fund to help the Anglo-Indians to go to England for enlistment, it reports this evening having received several applications for registration and is communicating with the organizers of the movement in Calcutta.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some one has been so unkind as to say (in one of your contemporaries) that Anglo-Indians wish to go to the front more from a spirit of notoriety than patriotism. This ingenious gentleman appears to be unmindful of the fact that every other community is well represented there except the Anglo-Indians; and because this community also wishes to share the honour and glory of fighting for King and country, a sneer that "notoriety is the motive power" is flung at them. This is both ungraceful and ungenerous, and hardly what one would expect from a "volunteer" worthy of the name, for a gallant volunteer is supposed to have expressed himself in this way. Surely this critical juncture is not the time for the display of petty jealousies or other similar sentiments even if they do exist. The Anglo-Indians of India have a genuine desire to do their share in the life and death struggle being enacted on the fields of France, and every loyal subject of the Crown should do all in his power to further a desire which is perfectly natural under the present circumstances. As a matter of fact Anglo-Indians have literally been clamouring to wear the King's uniform for the last twenty years and more. Did they then have any notion of notoriety? It is a real pity that uncharitable instincts should mar the true consideration of the question. It may not be generally known that during the terrible mutiny of '57 the Lucknow Martiniere boys defended most gallantly one of the Residency Gates, and a tall and beautiful granite pillar marks the spot where the heroes fell. The majority of them were Anglo-Indians, and to their undying glory be it said that they eagerly volunteered to be in the thick of the fight where so many of them laid down their lives for their King. It is on record that they proved veritable lions in the fight. The same spirit actuates the community now as it did then. Let us give honour to whom honour is due, and let us by every means in our power help and organise the community to obtain what is merely their due in connection with what is granted to every race in India, i.e. the privilege and honour of becoming soldiers of the King, and the chance of following side by side in the trenches with the gallant fellows that are there. Whatever considerations may have prevailed (and they were never made public), to cry down the Anglo-Indian as a soldier before, must assuredly be effectually swept aside now when the constant cry is for men and more men. When the material is at hand, nothing can possibly justify an invidious distinction in this direction as England wants men, and Anglo-India is ready for the fray, all undesirable detractors should hold their peace. What do the telegrams appearing in your paper to-day say regarding Anglo-Indian Medical men at the front. Mr. Chamberlain is reported (by wire) to have said that "the devotion, skill and untiring sympathy of the officers of the Indian Medical Service and their subordinates are beyond all praise." The majority of the subordinates in question are Anglo-Indian Assistant Surgeons. Mr. Chamberlain speaks with no uncertain voice when he praises this band of devoted workers. I anticipate the same praise for Anglo-Indian soldiers, if the Government of India will only agree to their immediate enlistment. Mr. Arden Wood, the Principal of the Calcutta Martiniere, is taking the matter up strongly, and it is hoped that these efforts will be crowned with success.—Yours, etc.

HOPEFUL.

An interesting ceremony took place under the portico of the Calcutta Cathedral on Saturday evening when in the presence of a number of clergy and others the Archbishop of Calcutta blessed the new bells which have been presented by Mr. W. Gerard, Mr. Withall and Mrs. M. Swaine, and confraternities attached to the Cathedral. There was four bells, their respective weights being 33, 15, 13 and 9 cwts. while the notes they render are E. A. B. and C sharp. The names of donors are engraved upon the bells which are the work of the firm of George and Francisque Paccard of Annecycle Vievx (Havte Soveic,) France.

INDO-CEYLON CONNECTION.

CHAIRMAN OF CEYLON CHAMBER ON TRADE POSSIBILITIES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 17.

Sir J. Themson Broom, in the course of his speech as Chairman at the annual meeting of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, said that the commercial community should do its utmost to encourage through traffic from South India to Colombo by the new route, as it had great possibilities, which he was not sure were yet fully recognised. He said the rice merchants in Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts were very desirous of building up a larger trade with Ceylon and every encouragement should be given them to do so by quoting through rates of freight. Of course, at the same time, he said, they wanted to see the steady seaborne imports continue. They got their rupees and a good deal of their labour from India and day by day they were being drawn closer to that great Empire which was after all only some 20 miles distant from Tallaimannar. He believed that while ferry service would have to suffice for some time to come a bridge across the causeway would eventually be erected when it would be possible to go all the way by rail from Maradana to Simla. It had already been decided by eminent engineers that a bridging of the Palk Strait was a project which could be successfully accomplished. The benefit from such linking up from a strategical point of view was obvious. Very considerable developments were going on in South India and one heard proposals to enlarge the existing harbours on the Malabar Coast to deal with the increasing exports. He asked why cannot Ceylon assist in conjunction with the South Indian Railway in diverting to some extent at least the exports from South India to Colombo for shipment here, thus obviating to a considerable extent the expense which would be involved in enlarging the harbours on the coast referred to. Owing to the heavy S. W. Monsoon experienced there each year, such work would be most difficult and expensive.

The "Madras Mail" commenting on the above says: "Close connection is just as much a danger to the existence of Ceylon as a Crown Colony as Ceylon would like it to be to the trade and commerce of Southern India."

"ENGLISH" AT THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There appeared in your issue of July 13th an anonymous letter purporting to give your readers an account of the manner in which "English" is taught at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics. I can hardly imagine a more unwarranted travesty of the real facts. Will you kindly allow me to correct the totally erroneous impression which this mischievous communication, if uncontradicted, is bound to convey?

Your correspondent alleges that the students of the Sydenham College are made to waste their time, so far as English is concerned, in idly repeating what they "knew long before"; that they are "taught over again grammar, syntax, and analysis"; and in general that they are treated like schoolboys.

In reality the whole of the English teaching at this College is concerned solely with enabling the students to learn what they have *failed* to learn before coming here. Grammar and Syntax are not taught systematically at all, but only incidentally, by way of correcting mistakes in writing or speech. A minimum of time is spent on "analysis:" merely enough to *test* the students' knowledge of the subject, which unfortunately figures in the University Syllabus, and a question on which might therefore, till we succeed in striking it out, be set in the Intermediate Examination. Lastly, I venture to affirm that this College yields to none in emphasizing the distinction between the spirit of school and the spirit of University study—between passive text-book reading, that is to say, and self-reliant liberal scholarship.

Now what are the actual facts as regards our English course?

Mastery of a language obviously consists in the threefold ability to read it, to speak it, and to write it, with correctness and ease. This being so, our aim here is to afford students the opportunity to perfect themselves in each of these respects. The English course, therefore, naturally divides itself into: (1) the study of English literature, (2) practice in conversation, (3) exercise in composition.

Under the first head, the students read a varied selection of passages from standard modern authors. The list includes classic names like Matthew Arnold, Carlyle, Macaulay, Dickens, Thackeray, Spencer, Froude and Ruskin, but also later writers, many of them still living: such as Stevenson, Arnold Bennett, Eden Phillpotts, J. Conrad, Kipling, Hardy, Gissing, Barrie, Wells, and Lafcadio Hearn. The excerpts chosen from the works of these writers—whose names are certainly not reminiscent of the schoolroom—comprise sketches of college, city and country life, scenes from the novelists together with philosophical and critical essays. They are, in fact, especially chosen with the object of giving young Indians an idea of European life and thought in all its phases. The *primary* purpose, however, is, from our point of view, to present the students with models of style, from which they may learn, by way of example, how to give a description, narrate an event, or marshall an argument, with clearness and effect.

Under the second head, classes are held in which every effort is made to induce the students freely to converse: It is sought, by practice, to give them greater facility of expression, and of course incidentally to improve their pronunciation and phrasing. Conversational classes of this kind—with freedom to discuss any topic whatever that may offer itself—are also not, I believe, a feature of school life.

Under the third head,—"Composition"—the students are given hints and are exercised in composition. There is no question, however, of dishing up again the "general rules" they learnt at school—as your informant asserts. Indeed, we are not concerned with mechanical rules at all, but rather with *habits* of writing. We want the students to appreciate from first to last that writing deals essentially with the presentment of ideas rather than with the minutiæ of wording them; and that only by putting something of their own individual into their written work can they make it sincere and therefore convincing. The guidance offered them thus turns not on linguistic niceties, but on the planning and general arrangement of their themes. They are advised, for example, how to choose a subject and how to limit it; how, after making a preliminary outline of the points that most readily suggest themselves, materials for detailed treatment can best be collected, by means of observation, reading, and reflection; how these materials must be sifted and put in due order; and how a rough draft should then be dashed off freely and quickly, so as to keep the creative impulse fresh, leaving the critical work of revision to the very last. Similarly, the students are shown how to plan their units of composition, the paragraph, so as to render the latter lucid and telling. Is all this childish or superfluous labour? As a matter of fact it is simply the application of *method* to the expression of ideas, without any special reference to the peculiarities of English or any other language. And what is the perfectioning of method but the characteristic of Science? No one who knows how difficult it is to put a thing in the ideal way will call attempts to approach the problem systematically childish; no one who realizes how seldom the most practised of us succeed will call it superfluous.

It is perfectly true that grammatical errors are in our composition classes corrected as they occur. It is also true that a few general syntactical rules are recalled, in cases where the same old mistake—the omission of an article, the use of the future in the first part of a conditional sentence, or the substitution of the pluperfect for the preterite—are met with again and again. But I repeat that these corrections are purely incidental. How small a part they play in our courses you may gather from the enclosed copy of the last terminal examination paper, which you are free to publish.

Such are the aims and methods of the teaching of "English" at this College. As far as I know, there are only two alternatives. Either the classes might once more become exclusively courses on literature, in which the students listen passively to the comments which a lecturer makes on two "prescribed" text-books. Or the subject of English might be eliminated altogether. The former alternative—whatever may be its occult merits elsewhere—is totally out of place in a College of Commerce and Economics where, if any time is spent on English at all, it must be utilized in order to make the students improve their capacity to speak and write for practical purposes. For the other alternative, however, a great deal may, I admit, be said—from an abstract point of view. There are so many subjects which the student of the complexities of business organization and of social conditions ought to acquaint himself with, but which are crowded out of our study-scheme for lack of time, that one cannot but grudge the few hours a week devoted in the Intermediate classes to an extraneous subject like English. It is ridiculous moreover that specialists in some branch of Economics should be diverted into the teaching of a language. Unfortunately, there is no help for it. Students come here so imperfectly taught that they do not benefit as they should by the lectures, are lamentably handicapped in all their essay work, and manifestly have no chance of succeeding to the full in after life, unless some attempt is made to repair the omissions of their earlier training. It is sought at this College as I have tried to show to do so usefully and intelligently.—Yours, etc.,

PERCY ANSTEY,
Principal.

The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, July 17.

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

DIVIDED OPINIONS IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Opinions are divided in Calcutta regarding the new rupee loan. Some bankers were inclined to the view that if the loan was issued privately among the Presidency Banks there would be no effect upon the market, but it would send up the price of Government Paper. A few people were of opinion that an arrangement should have been made with the Presidency Banks, collectively, to obtain from them the one and a half crores required, and thus do away with the public loan this year. It was thought in some quarters that with the great plethora of money in the market, the extension of calls over from instalments stretching to the end of October was a needless concession, though approval was generally expressed of the new scheme in making the loan terminable at a fixed rate of issue.

One of the largest Indian paper brokers welcomed the loan and considered the Government's intention was to make it attractive to Indians as a war loan with a difference of half per cent in favour of the London Market, which was essentially for Europeans.

Very little change in the paper rate is anticipated in consequence of the loan.

BOMBAY MAIL HELD UP.

SLIGHT ACCIDENT ON GRAND CHORD LINE.

(Associated Press.)

SARAMATAND, (Grand Chord), July 17.

Owing to a slight accident to the down goods train here at 3-30 this morning the up Bombay mail with the homeward mail and passengers was detained six hours and fifty minutes.

MAGNIFICENT CAVALRY CHARGES.

THREE DAYS' BATTLE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

BRITISH ROUT 28,000 TURKS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

A cavalry officer serving with the British Forces in Mesopotamia gives, in the following letter published in "The Times" a vivid description of the operations which ended in the defeat of the Turks who attacked Shaiba Kurna, on the Tigris and Ahwaz, towards the Persian frontier, on April 11 and 12 last. After a three days battle marked by a series of magnificent cavalry charges, heroic advances by the Dorsets, the Norfolks, and the native infantry, and close co-operation between the artillery and the other arms the Turks were routed. The vigorous British pursuit in Mesopotamia resulted in the surrender of Amara on June 3 and the capture of much war material and a total of 2,000 prisoners. The letter, which is dated April 21, says:—

This has been the worst of weeks and the best of weeks. The great Turkish attack has come, and I think gone. About an Army Corps of them came down upon Shaiba, Kurna, and Ahwaz. They must have lost about 6,000 to 8,000 in casualties. It was really a three days' battle, with a pitched battle on the third day. On that day we flung the whole of our forces into the attack. I had a pretty shrewd suspicion when I last wrote "of the attack which never came" that it was in fact coming fairly soon. Through our spies we found out that 20,000 Turkish regulars were coming under one Suliman Askeri, with 12 German State officers and German gunners. There were also about 8,000 tribesmen, Kurds and Arabs—one of the biggest Arab chiefs being Ajimy (or as we call him "Jimmy.") They had also about 28 guns with them.

On Saturday, April 10, we began to see the first signs of them. A Captain Slacke and myself were posting our standing patrols when we bumped into their patrols. They fired a few shots and pushed off. The next day we bumped with some 200 or 300 of them. All was quiet that evening but next day we found the whole army of them in every direction. The small hills round us were thick with them. Then I had my first experience of shelling—the whole of that day they shelled our camp and we them. It was nearly all shrapnel. I have heard of the demoralizing effect of shrapnel. Two shells burst high right over me and sent a perfect hail round me and did no harm (but hit one horse). We, in fact, went on grooming as usual—"stables," as we call it.

CAVALRY AND GUN WORK.

The——sent out a squadron in the afternoon and did a magnificent charge. There was a trench from which we had been sniped all day, about 1,200 yards from our camp, and we thought there were 30 or 40 men in it; well, the squadron hid itself until the last minute and galloped across the open at them. By Jove! you ought to have seen that trench empty itself. Would you believe it, that 200 or more turned out of that trench and ran for their lives? Our guns had been firing over this trench for some time to make them keep their heads down and when the squadron was charging the guns sent shell after shell alongside them. It was a lovely piece of combined cavalry and gun work. The squadron stuck 40 or 50 of them with lances and as the enemy started to run out of the trenches our shells fairly got into them and mowed them down. The squadron returned in 40 minutes without the loss of a man or horse!

That night there was a perfect hail of bullets from snipers. I had crept into a "funk-hole" with another fellow and found it was full of fleas, and so determined in spite of everything to go and change. Well, I had a most uncomfortable journey as the bullets went "fut! fut" all round me; but clean linen before bullets! The next day the enemy were there as thick as ever—they had been firing almost continuously all night—and every now and then "boom! boom!" we would fire a star shell over where we thought they were, to show our men where to shoot. On that day the—— made a charge which was second only to Balaclava. It was a magnificent sight. I was galloping for the general that day, and was about 200 yards behind them when they were rallying. It was a perfect miracle how neither my horse nor myself was touched. There must have been a bullet for every 6in. of the space round me. There was again a very pretty combination between our artillery and infantry. You saw our infantry advance with our shells just dropping neatly in front of them—clearing the way for them.

At 12 the Cavalry Brigade again went out, and about three miles away we got into the tail end of the enemy's infantry, and charged them. The poor wretches were absolutely demoralized. The —— alone accounted for about 200 of them. It was a beastly sight. I galloped after one fellow who was calmly walking away in the opposite direction. He had got to that state when he did not care what happened—when he saw me coming he held up his rifle, and said, "Allah Effendi," and I had not the heart to stick him—I took his bayonet as a trophy and let him go. When we rallied before retiring, the enemy—many of whom we had spared—turned and shot at us. One poor fellow, called Leckie, was shot by a prisoner whom he released. Some of the Turks were in an awful condition, no water for 36 hours, their feet in rags, no food, except a lucky man with a dog biscuit. Some had marched eight hours a day from Baghdad here for 500 miles. We also captured two guns that day.

FLIGHT OF 40 MILES.

To add to the list of different kinds of fighting we enjoyed, there was also an attack in small boats on our convoy, but we hammered them with a machine gun. The next day (the 14th) was really the biggest battle of the lot, and it came off. I was behind the firing line with spare ammunition next to the field guns, but even there it is no haven of rest, for the enemy's shells always tried to hit our guns. That day we had most of our casualties.

The Dorsets and the Norfolks were splendid, and the native infantry did wonderful work——not a man hung back. Then the whole of the enemy's army seemed filled with terror and started to run. They went most of them for 40 miles without stopping. The Arabs, their Allies, turned on the Turks and robbed them all the way. Our guns did splendidly—as we saw afterwards—some of our shells burst right inside their gun emplacements. The sights after the battle were some of them too horrible—in one trench there were about 150 dead. We found some of the wounded four or five days later mad with thrist and covered with flies.

We did a 40-mile trek six days afterwards to their camp, at a place called Nakhailah. It was the scene of indescribable confusion. There we found food, ammunition, bombs, a motor bike, a motor, our machine gun which we had lost on March 3 (for which Thomson gave his life in that action), and eight wounded had also been lying out for six days. We brought four back—those who could ride—but two were still alive two days later, I hear. In all we found about 5,000 shells, 3,000 bombs, and 1,000 boxes of rifle ammunition (with 1,000 rounds in each box). I meant to take photographs of all these scenes, but I think I should prefer to forget some of them—especially as one of my jobs was to bury 30 horses 5 days old.

We shifted camp about four miles away. No one knows where we are bound for afterwards. I am quit fit except for a slight cold, and perhaps I am feeling the reaction a bit. I have got a few trophies, a rifle, a bayonet, a knuckleduster, two shell fuses, and a selection of their bullets.

THE LONG PROCESSION TO THE FRONT.

An officer writes:—

I remember very vividly one day after rather heavy "gunning" a fleet of motor-buses tearing through here crammed with soldiers gave us a hint that things were getting a bit warm "up there." After the buses a lull, and then the cavalry—miles of them, till you felt almost hypnotized with watching the endless procession of legs moving like a machine (so it seemed when you'd watched for a bit); with listening to the continuous clattering of the hoofs on the pavement, with smelling the stabling smell, and breathing in the dust. Before they'd got through (and this shows there must have been a bit of a pressure on the roads) the French troops began—lorries, old Paris motor-buses, and proper motor brakes all cammed full of French or Algerian troops—all white with dust, but all, like our own splendid chaps, full of smiles, and obviously as keen as mustard for the "scrap." Guns and wagons and supply lorries—for over 36 hours the traffic hardly ceased, and I spent the best part of two nights at my window, wrapped in a great coat, listening to rather than watching the endless procession that clattered or rumbled or thundered past in the darkness with only the gleam of a cigarette or the occasional flash of an electric torch to show it up.

Our course before the reinforcements had finished moving up the wounded began to come in; every available building was used, including one of the churches. I recollect peeping into that church a Sunday or two later—a service in full swing and lots of French people worshipping in the nave, the side chapel containing still a few of our wounded with nurses attending them, and at the back by the door empty stretchers piled high and hospital orderlies calmy reading papers and writing postcards to their friends.

There is general relief here, I think, that the home papers have dropped their unhealthy optimism, and that the country is really awake at last; conscription at once is every one's most fervent hope here, I can assure you.

LADY JELLICOE'S TEA PARTY.

Photo by "Central News."

Lady Jellicoe, wife of Admiral Jellicoe, chatting with some convalescent wounded soldiers whom she entertained to tea at Hurlingham.

MINISTER'S DREAM.

A CASE OF THOUGHT TRANSFERENCE.

"Here is a curious instance of what I suppose can be called thought transference, in this case a transference of the thought of a son to that of his father," says "Wayfarer" in "The Nation."

"A member of the present Administration found himself awaking from a dream and asking himself the question, 'What are the disadvantages of a Coalition Government?' His mind then turned on his son, who was being examined for a school scholarship.

"'What a likely question for him to be asked!' was his next thought, so next day he wrote him a summary of the argument, only to receive an answer, thanking him for the letter, and regretting that it had not been sent earlier, for the question had been asked in an examination paper set for the preceding morning. It is a curious point that the intellectual interest in this case was common to father and son."

POWERS AND RIGHTS OF THE POLICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter, published in the columns of your paper on Monday last under the heading "Powers and Rights of the Police," may I be permitted to raise my feeble voice in support of the subject under discussion.

In my opinion the successful efforts of the police in getting the Commissioner,—the head of their Department,—invested with the powers of a Presidency Magistrate for all times and all purposes is a crowning success. This privilege highly facilitates the police in procuring remands in custody of an accused in cognizable offences. Now they have only to place the facts before the Commissioner with the accused, and to make a formal application for remand which would invariably be granted. Before this the difficulty which the police experienced in regular law courts was not so much in obtaining the first remand, (which is invariably granted), as in getting the accused remanded in police custody a second time. I have always noted, in view of the allegations not infrequently made by the accused in open Courts, before the Magistrates, of assaults by the police to get a confession of the guilt during their custody of the accused and his unwillingness to assist the police against himself in answer to questions from the Court, that the Magistrate as a rule refuses to entertain the application of the police to remand the accused in police custody and instead sends him to gaol. Secondly, the police found it very difficult to get a further remand from the Courts as the law demanded some direct evidence of the guilt of the accused to justify the Magistrate in refusing bail, and as, with each remand, the necessity for production of evidence of guilt becomes stronger and stronger, the police experienced still greater difficulties when the accused was particularly represented by a lawyer.

Now, as the matter stands, the majority of remand applications, as made before the Commissioner as a Magistrate and the accused, is refused the right of instructing or being represented by a lawyer, (as mentioned by your correspondent,) there is every danger of curtailing the rights and jeopardising the liberties of the public. The one grave disadvantage to the police arising from this new mode of obtaining easy remands and the custody of the accused with them, would be that the police would not be as active and energetic in their investigations as they would otherwise be.

It is hoped that this matter will reach the notice of the Government and the higher authorities concerned in the matter to its redress at an early date.—Yours, etc.

"A CITIZEN."

Bombay, July 16th, 1915.

BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPYING GERMAN TRENCH.

Photo by "Central News."

One of the most wonderful photographs of the war. After days of patient digging the British have finished a sap leading from their trenches "Somewhere in Flanders" to the German lines. A mine has just been exploded. The Huns have been hurled into the air, and the trench has been smashed beyond recognition. A huge crater-like hole has been made and the rugged boulders are the remains of the German earthworks.

The British troops charged the trench and captured it and now they stand guarding the prisoners. In the crevices of the pit lie the wounded the dying and the dead. The bayonets of our gallant fighting men are still fixed and rest gleaming in the sunshine against the boulders, while near by is a British "Tommy" with a German helmet tied to his belt.

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16th *December*, 1914.

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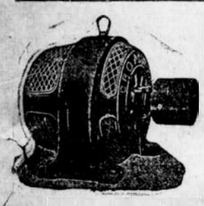

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(Continued on 6 column.)

SIEMENS NEW AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE.

A MUCH IMPROVED SYSTEM.

We owe it to the courtesy of Messrs. Siemens Brothers and Co., Ltd., of London, (Bombay Office—Rampart Row), for the following details of new autophone system of telephone which is being introduced by them in the local market.

The autophone system is a system of automatic telephones giving direct communication between all its users, without the intervention of an operator. The apparatus necessary for an installation comprises:—(1) User's instruments; (2) Central switching apparatus; (3) Twin wiring between instruments and switching apparatus. These equipments are designed in 25 and 50-line units. Should extensions beyond 50 lines be expected at a future date, similar apparatus, but with additional selective devices, would be necessary. Such a system is fully described and illustrated in this article.

HOW TO USE IT.

The instruments are of the standard British Post Office design as used both for public and private telephone installations. To make a call, the user first removes his receiver from its rest. Now supposing he wishes to call No. 39, he first places his finger in the number hole marked 3, pulls the number dial round until his finger comes in contact with the finger stop, when he lets go, and the dial then returns to its normal position.

Next he places his finger in number hole 9 and repeats the operation.

If the required user (No. 39) is disengaged, his instrument bell is immediately rung for one second, the ring being periodically repeated at intervals of 5 seconds until he answers the call by lifting his receiver, when conversation may take place without fear of interruption. A ringing tone signal is meanwhile given to the calling user, whereby he knows that the required instrument is being rung and, failing a reply, he can disconnect by simply replacing his telephone. If the required user is engaged, the calling user will receive a "busy tone" in his receiver, when the receiver must be replaced and the call repeated later on.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT.

A 25-line unit, comprising the whole of the Switching Apparatus required for a 25-line Autophone System, and consisting of a number of our well-known "preselectors," together with the necessary relays, mounted on a hinged iron frame. Each preselector is provided with separate and independent driving mechanism, the possible failure of which would affect only that particular piece of apparatus, whose lightness and compactness are combined with the stability of the design.

METHOD OF OPERATION.

The central switching apparatus, is composed entirely of these standard unit switches, and we will therefore briefly describe the manner in which these operate when setting up a connection. The raising of the telephone from the rest by the user, prior to making a call, actuates a relay (one of which is provided for each line), thereby closing the circuit of the individual driving mechanism.

The arms of the preselector now rotate step by step, passing over the contacts of both idle and engaged lines, until those of the calling line are reached.

Here a potential difference closes the circuit of a cut-off relay, which in turn stops the driving mechanism and brings the arms to rest. The user now sets up on his dial the first and second figures of the required number, releasing the dial after each figure on coming into contact with the finger-stop. The bell of the called instrument is immediately rung, the ring being repeated at periodic intervals until either the call is answered, or the caller, finding that no reply can be obtained, replaces the telephone on the rest, and thus automatically releases all the apparatus in use.

The fact that 100,000 of the preselectors are now in use in both public and private automatic and semi-automatic systems in different parts of the world and are giving entire satisfaction under the most varied climatic and other conditions, speaks for itself as to their thorough reliability. It has been ascertained from actual observation of equipments in service that the setting up of a connection and the calling of the required line takes place practically instantaneously. The wiring may consist of any well insulated twin telephone wire, lead-sheathed or otherwise, to suit the particular conditions under which it is to be run.

BATTERIES.

The present system is designed for central battery working and thus embodies all the well-known advantages which a centralisation of the current supply brings with it, viz.:—(1) Low maintenance cost; (2) uniformity of transmission of voice currents, etc., etc.

The requisite working pressure is 22 volts and can be supplied from primary or secondary batteries. The latter method, where suitable charging facilities are available, is probably the more economical; for cases however where no such facilities exist, or where for other reasons secondary cells are not desired, we can supply a primary battery consisting of a specially large type of Leclanché sack cell, the low internal resistance of which renders it eminently suitable for central battery work.

COMPARISON OF COST.

The variety of Intercommunication Telephone Systems now on the market makes a comparison of the initial outlay of the different types rather a difficult matter. It will, however, be obvious that the fact of dispensing with the multiple cables and multiway junction boxes, which are the necessary accessories of other systems, must effect a considerable saving in the wiring of the "Autophone" System, both from an initial outlay and an annual cost point of view. Where a considerable portion of the wiring is outside the building, the prohibitive cost of multiple aerial or underground cable still more accentuates this difference.

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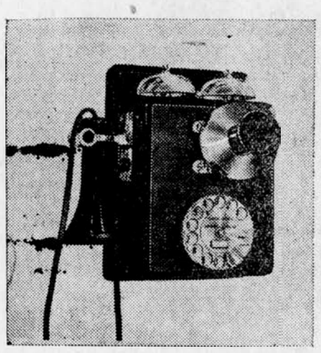

British Post Office Pattern Automatic Wall Telephone.

British Post Office Pattern Automatic Table Telephone.

COMPARATIVE TESTS OF HEATING BY HOT WATER AND ELECTRICITY.

The "Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift" gives some interesting particulars of tests made at Stockholm by a commission consisting of Dr. Dahlander, the manager of the gas and electricity works, Mr. Decker, the chief engineer of the electricity works, Dr. Ekstrom, Messrs. Dahlgren and C. A. Rossander, in which a suite of 10 rooms, having a content of 900 c.m. on the first floor of a large building, were fitted with both hot water and electric heating apparatus. The electric heaters had a total loading of 20 k.w., and were provided with thermostatically controlled switches (designed by Dr. Ekstrom) for automatically maintaining the temperature of the rooms at about 18 degree C. The radiators of the hot water plant were similarly controlled by thermostats; the hot-water boiler was heated by means of gas coke. The rooms were heated during six months, one week by hot water and one week by electricity alternately. Two methods of using the electric plant were tried, viz., to switch off the current at the end of office hours and to switch it on at 7 a.m. in time for resumption of work at 9 a.m. and to leave it on throughout the night. The result of the experiments was as follows: With continuous electric heating it was found that 1 hectolitre of coke was equivalent to 198 k.w.-hours, the thermal efficiency of the hot-water plant being about 60 per cent. When the current was cut off after office hours, the consumption of electric energy was reduced to 120 k.w.-hours. The price of the coke was 1.5 k.r. (1 kr. equal to 100 ore equal to 1.12s.) per hectolitre. The cost electric energy for continuous heating was 0.9 ore, and for intermittent heating 1.5 ore per k.w.-hour.

CONCRETE GASOMETER WORK.

Reinforced concrete is now coming into successful use in the construction of gasometer basins. A recent example of the Hennebique concrete system is noted in a circular basin of this kind which was recently built at St. Sebastian, Spain, and it is the first example to be found in that country. Diameter is about 80 feet, and height of basin 26 feet. Around the basin are enlargements in the shape of 9 buttresses in order to add to the strength of the construction, and each buttress serves as the base for one of the structural iron beams which go to make up the gasometer framework and support the gas-holder.

MOTORING.

INFLATING PUNCTURED TYRES.

Quick and easy methods of inflating a tyre after a roadside repair are not new, and are to be had as accessories with several makes of car; but a device to keep a punctured tyre inflated until the car can be got home and the puncture repaired at leisure is something to think about. I do not know the exact degree of merit of the new device, but as it figures creditably in the motoring press just now, its performance is presumably within measurable distance of its theoretical abilities, writes "H. P." in the "Manchester Guardian."

The contrivance consists of a hollow drum, which is attached, when in service, to the hub or nave plate of the wheel whose tyre is punctured. In diameter the drum is a little larger than the usual nave plate. The connection between the usual nave plate. The connection between the wheel and the drum is not rigid the rotary movement of the wheel being communicated only to certain mechanism within the drum, while the drum itself is prevented from revolving by a projection which is carried out radially to engage with a bracket fitted on the running board. The mechanism inside the drum which revolves with the wheel is, briefly, a little air pump. From this a pipe connection is carried to the tyre valve, and so the job is done.

The whole affair weighs some fifteen pounds, and can be carried on the running board or in any other convenient place. When a tyre has been punctured the inflator is put in position on the nave plate of the affected wheel, and the car started up again. Unless the puncture is something abnormally cavernous the inflator will bring the wheel off the ground after a few hundred yards, and thereafter maintain a good and sufficient air pressure in the unmended tyre.

MOTOR-CYCLE FAULTS.

Undue wear in motor-cyeles is due to a variety of causes, such as small wearing surfaces, unsuitable material, bad balance, or bad design. These are manufacturing faults, and we may safely say that they are becoming more and more uncommon. The more usual causes of trouble are bad driving, under lubrication, and general neglect. These are riders' faults, and are the chief cause of so-called unreliability. Let us, therefore, see what can be done to avoid trouble in these direction, and so increase the life of the machine.

Firstly, use good oil and do not stint it. Many machines suffer from poor lubrication systems, but with a good supply of first-class oil the engine will be safe. The engine should not be flooded with oil, but remember that it is better to err on the side of over-lubrication than in the other direction. Remember, also, to wash out the crank case with paraffin after about 1,000 miles running (preferably more often). Many riders neglect to perform this simple operation either through laziness or through ignorance of the beneficial results which which are derived from it.

TO LIGHT CAR OWNERS.

As you may have recognised, it is necessary for a certain amount of oil to work through the tappets, otherwise they would not be kept continually lubricated. The cover over the valves serves a double purpose; it keeps the oil which works through the tappets from collecting dust, and it lessens the noise arising from tappets and valves. The joint should be fairly oiltight, and certainly oil should not run down the side of the crank case. It is rather difficult to make an oiltight joint at this point, and for it to be so made that the cover can be readily removed and replaced, we recommend you to fasten a permanent Hallite or similar packing all round the edge of the cover plate, so that when you secure the cover, the act of locking it will compress the washer between the cover and the cylinder. If the oil escapes in any quantity it may be due to the release valve not being large enough, in which case the remedy is fairly easy.

ALCOHOL FUEL.

USE IN ORDINARY ENGINES.

Just before the war broke out "The Daily Telegraph", started a campaign in favour of alcohol as a fuel for internal combustion engines. Particular regard was paid to the Imperial aspect of the question, it being realised that if due encouragement were given to the production of fuel alcohol "the British Empire could be made independent of foreign fuel supplies, and a great impetus would be given to agriculture in the development of new countries by means of improved transport facilities." With the object of bringing about the more general use of fuel alcohol "The Daily Telegraph" inaugurated a £30,000 fund to be placed at the disposal of the Alcohol Motor Fuel Committee, it being estimated that an annual sum of £6,000 would be required for five years in order to investigate the problem on scientific lines and to discover a solution

TECHNICAL ADVANTAGES.

It now appears as though we shall not have to wait as long a time as this before alcohol can be successfully used in ordinary internal combustion engines. The Royal Automobile Club has recently conducted a prolonged official trial of alcohol fuel produced in Natal—and appropriately, therefore, called "Natalite"—which has given most satisfactory results in an ordinary petrol engine. The latter was of the four-cylinder type, with cylinders of 95mm. bore and 130mm. stroke, the volume swept by the piston being 921.47c.c., while the volume of the combustion chamber was 340c.c., giving a compression ration of 3.7. During the running of the engine, which was fitted into a 1910 Charron car of 22-h.p., and weighing, laden, 32¼cwt, the amount of fuel used over a distance of 500 miles was 30.59 gallons, representing a mileage of 16.40 per gallon of fuel consumed, or 26.20 ton-miles per gallon. These figures are quite good, bearing in mind the weight transported and the obsolescent design of the motor; and a subsequent, though unofficial, trial showed that petrol gave, approximately, the same mileage. Even if this had not been the case there would appear to be everything to gain by using the alcohol fuel, as it is stated that the latter can be produced at a cost somewhere between fivepence and sixpence per gallon at the distillery.

During the official trial "the engine on all occasions started easily, either from cold or when warm," a fact which shows that one of the great difficulties in employing alcohol in internal combustion engines has been overcome. The easy starting resulted, doubtless, from the presence of ether which, in the case of this South African fuel, distils over with the alcohol, and is not added subsequently, Generally when using alcohol it has been necessary either to use a special vapouriser of a special engine. In this case an ordinary petrol carburetter was employed and a standard engine, though it may be suggested that if slight modifications were made in both of these even greater efficiency would be attained.

An argument that has often been used against alcohol is that it tends to corrode the engine, but this objection is answered in the official report, where it is stated that "the valve caps and valve heads were found to be very clean after the trial." It would, therefore, certainly appear that we are well on the way to, if we have not actually arrived at, the successful employment of alcohol in internal combustion engines.

AN IMPERIAL QUESTION.

The fuel in question is, unlike the bulk of the imported petrol, an Imperial product being made from molasses or other waste products of sugar plantations. The spirit can, therefore, be produced in practically unlimited quantities in most of the tropical and sub-tropical dominions, where it should be of the utmost value in replacing petrol and paraffin, the latter often costing five shillings per gallon and being required for running stationary engines in the tropics. The governor of one of the colonies has stated that the country under his charge could supply immense quantities of cotton to England if the necessary transport existed, but animals cannot live, and the cost of imported fuel is prohibitive. The question is really one of paramount importance to the colonies, and besides benefiting them its solution would also benefit England to the exent that petrol and paraffin, that would otherwise be sent to the colonies, would be rendered available for us in England.

PROFESSOR R. R. SAHNI.

It is always a pleasure to be able to record the appearance of an Indian in the field of scientific research work, says "Indian Engineering." Mr. Ruchi Ram Sahni, M.A., Professor in the College at Lahore, took long leave some time ago for the reason mainly of studying radio-activity. He has recently been studying in the Physical Laboratories of the University of Manchester, and contributed in the "Philosophical Magazine" of last June a paper on "The Photographic Action of *a*, *B*, and *Y* Rays," the result of independent research work on his part. It is believed he has in hand a research work of a still more important nature which he hopes to complete before his return to India. Mr. Sahni, like all true scientists, is a very modest man in his erudition; but the Panjab, of which province he is a native and the Lahore College will be proud to hear of his achievements and respect and affection with which he is held by all those who had been working with him in England.

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NATIONAL REGISTRATION.

A MILITARY NECESSITY.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The military case for the registration of all men of a military age, on which the Government has now decided, can with difficulty be made clear in the public Press, because it is not open to us to state the present numbers of our armed forces or the distribution of those numbers at home and abroad, writes the military correspondent of "The Times."

The more definitely the figures are stated the stronger becomes the case for registration as an act of elementary prudence, but we have to restrict ourselves to such facts as are within public knowledge, and to take round figures in our calculations. Broadly, then, it is known that we are working up to establishments of 3,000,000 men; that the total male population of the United Kingdom between the ages of 18 and 40 is about 8,000,000; and consequently that some 5,000,000 men of military age, deducting those who are not fit for service, or are employed upon work from which they cannot be relieved, are not taking personal part in this war of existence into which we have been forced, but are throwing the whole burden of military service upon a patriotic minority. Opinions differ respecting the proportion of these 5,000,000 wen who are not fit, or are needed for carrying on the business of the country, including the production of warlike material, but there are certainly from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 who do not come under these heads, and may be needed for the military service of the State. To prepare a measure so that the duty of service may fall fairly upon these men in case of need is such an obvious precaution that it is difficult to see what objection can be raised to it.

OUR NEEDS.

What are our needs? As the war goes on it must become clear to every one that we may need every man who can be recruited and armed. We need men in the fighting lines; we need them for home defence; we need plentiful drafts, especially for the infantry, which suffers most. We have not yet been able to break down the German defensive in the West, or the Turkish defensive in the Dardanelles, while the affairs of our Russian Ally are not going too well. The first duty of the Government is to ascertain, after conferences with our Allies the character and extent of the effort required of us to bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion. It will only be after some more or less precise figures are stated that the Ministry of Munitions will be able to provide at the right moment the war material necessary for our purposes.

If we take hypothetical figures and assume that we need a million-and-a-half men in the principal theatre, half a million in secondary theatres, and half a million for home defence—and it does not matter what assumption one makes so long as the facts are clearly stated—then our total liabilities are 2,500,000, and we have to be prepared to keep up our armies abroad, and our home defence army in case of invasion, at a rate varying by arms but less than 100 per cent. per year. We do not need a whole year's supply of drafts in our home depots at this moment, but we need so to recent and train our young men that they shall be ready to reinforce our armies abroad at the right moment, and have not less than six months' training before they go out. In case we meet with a military disaster the normal rate of recruiting on these lines may be greatly exceeded, and we may have to make a large call upon our young men. Such a call cannot immediately be met with our present system. A call for 300,000 men takes weeks to be answered.

The response of all classes to the call to arms has been splendid and has exceeded the most sanguine estimates, but we are said to have enlisted more than 50 per cent. of married men, and it is unfortunate that the weekly intake of recruits, although still exceeding the numbers that we can rapidly arm, train, and equip, should tend to contract at the moment when our need is greatest. The unlimited enlistment of married men has been a blunder. It is absolutely opposed to all modern military science which with the social and economical interests of the State in view, takes the younger unmarried men first, and only takes the married men, and especially the married men with children, when the supply of unmarried men of military age has run out. Our future pension list will be a constant reminder to us hereafter of the mistake which we have made.

We shall probably need, at least, 10,000 recruits a month to maintain such armies as are here hypothetically assumed, and as the market for voluntary recruits contracts it will become harder every month to keep up the supply. Our present inability to arm and equip those who join must obviously terminate when, Mr. Lloyd George has caused production to expand, and unless we register and have our plant ready, the crisis of ammunition will be succeeded by a crisis of *personnel*. It is difficult to believe that anyone in authority can look forward complacently to such crisis, and have to admit that he did nothing to avert it.

ACTION REQUIRED NOW.

In this matter of men we cannot afford to wait, as we did in the matter of ammunition, until all hope of opening the eyes of the Government and the public, except by exploding a mine, has to be abandoned. If the crisis of *personnel* comes upon us it will be too late to mend matters, and if action has to be taken it must be taken now. A Registration Act is not necessarily the introduction of compulsory service. It is merely a measure of the commonest prudence called for by the extreme and increasing severity of the contest before us, by the existence of large numbers which must be kept up till the end of the war, and by the serious doubt whether voluntary service can first build up our necessary strengths and then maintain them in the field. A call upon the general body of unmarried men is demanded, with insistence by the armies fighting at the front, and Captain Guest's courageous speech on Wednesday last correctly represented the opinions of our fighting men. If compulsion has to come, it will be a satisfaction to many who will be affected by it, because there are scores of thousands who do not consider themselves justified in enlisting until the Government call upon them, but will come gladly if they know that they are wanted.

POPE AND THE WAR.

STATEMENT BY CARDINAL GASPARRI

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The interview granted by the Pope to M. Louis Latapie, special correspondent of the *Liberté*, at which the Pontiff expressed his views on questions arising out of the war, continues to be the chief subject of discussion here, says the Rome correspondent of "The Times," wiring on June 28. The impression caused by the words attributed to Benedict XV is not lessened by fuller consideration.

An interview between Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, and one of its representatives, on the subject of the *Liberté* article, is published to-day by the *Corriere d'Italia*. Cardinal Gasparri declares that M. Latapie invented several grave assertions and also that certain phrases when considered apart from their context are capable of being given a false meaning.

Cardinal Gasparri protests against the colour given to the Pope's statements regarding the present situation of the Holy See. He admits that the Vatican feels the position in which it is placed by Italy's entry into the war, but expresses a hope that this position may be improved by the initiative of Italy, not "by foreign arms." The phrase attributed to the Pope that the Italian people is "the most unstable in the world" is stigmatized as "the creation of M. Latapie."

The passage which applies most directly to Great Britain and which seems to put the blockade of Germany and Austria on all fours with the sinking of the Lusitania, is difficult to explain away. The Cardinal asserts that the words of the Pope were intended simply to ask the opinion of his interviewer, and not to make a pronouncement against the legality of the blockade.

Cardinal Gasparri denies absolutely the account of the conversation with himself given by M. Latapie, and says that in the few minutes' talk which he had there was no mention either of the separation of Church and State in France or of the rupture of diplomatic relations between France and the Vatican. He says M. Latapie would have done well to keep his promise to publish nothing without previous authorization, and concludes by saying:—"M. Latapie will have the honour of being the last journalist to be received by the Holy Father during the war."

HERO OF SCIENCE.

GLORIOUS DEATH OF FAMOUS FRENCH DOCTOR.

I have just obtained an interesting narrative concerning the heroic death of Dr. Chaillon, head of the anti-rabies department of the Pasteur young scientists in France, writes the Paris correspondent of The "Daily Chronicle."

On April 27 last he was cited in the order of the day for "having demanded and obtained the perilous mission of disinfecting a battlefield near the enemy's trenches, where he was killed in fulfilling his service."

On April 21, writes a friend of his, Dr. Chaillon motored out to the wood behind the advanced lines close to the enemy's trenches, and during the night went out alone to reconnoitre the position and estimate the difficulty of his work. Between the French and German trenches lay a mass of corrupting flesh which had been there for many months and gave forth most poisonous and deadly vapours. To disinfect them thoroughly under the cover of darkness would take at least 12 nights.

Dr. Chaillon insisted upon performing the task alone, but on the night of the 24th he was accompanied by two stretcher-bearers named Bailby and Vion, who were to remain at some distance away in order to prepare the disinfectants.

At first the scene was very quiet, and the Germans did not fire a shot, so that encouraged by this silence and by the darkness of the night Dr. Chaillon went within seven yards of the enemy's first trench, sprinkling the dead bodies with his disinfecting powder.

Presently, however, the tin in which this was contained began to flash in the light of the moon, which had now come from behind a cloud, and gave the alarm to the German sentries. A shell burst over Dr. Chaillon's head and killed a corporal and eight men some distance behind.

Dr. Chaillon himself endeavoured to get to shelter and rejoined the stretcher-bearer Bailby, but another shell burst close to them and buried them so deep in the earth that it took five hours to disinter them.

LONDON'S SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

Sir John Simon, the Home Secretary, stated in the House of Commons that the total number of special constables in the metropolitan area was 32,617, but more than a fourth of that number were enrolled for the protection of their employers' works, and the others were largely employed on duties which arose out of the war and did not exist in time of peace. The help given by the special constables was invaluable, but the regular Police Force had been diminished by several thousands owing to enlistment, and to the demands of the War Office and Admiralty. The Commissioner of Police was satisfied that its further depletion could not with safety be permitted.

TERRITORIALS UNDER FIRE.

STORIES OF LONDON MEN.

OFFICER'S DYING CALL.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

The 4th Battalion of the City of London Regiment took a promient part in the hard fighting in the neighbourhood of Ypres at the end of May. Their first experience of modern war conditions was at the battle of Neuve Chapelle and the battalion has since been almost continuously in the fighting line, says "The Times." Most of those whose gallantry is recorded in the following narrative are Hoxton men.

On Sunday, April 26, the 4th London Regiment received orders to go to the support of the 2nd Army, who were then hard pressed by the German attempt to break the British line in Belgium by bringing up huge reinforcements. This attempt would, no doubt have succeeded but for the heroic stand against heavy odds made by the Canadian Division. On the arrival of the 4th Battalion at Ouderdon, after a forced march of some 20 miles, this attempt had been temporarily checked, and the Brigade advanced under heavy artillery fire, to the support of troops near St. Jean who had suffered greatly from the poisonous gases used by the enemy to assist his advance. The 4th London Regiment immediately entrenched itself during the night in the position gained.

Next day the attack was renewed. The 4th Battalion received orders to move to a flank, although then subjected to an exceptionally heavy bombardment by the enemy's artillery which was massed in great strength in front of the position. This movement—the difficulty of which will be appreciated by those who have experienced shell fire at close range—was carried out with a precision worthy of the parade ground. On reaching the new position the Battalion advanced to the attack. Captain Clarke with some 30 men advanced to within 100 yards of the trenches, then, realizing that further advance was impossible at the time, he decided to send back a message explaining the situation to his commanding officer. It was during this advance that Lieutenant Coates, who had carried out a useful reconnaissance of the position on the previous day, was killed whilst leading his platoon.

LOSSES OF MACHINE-GUN PARTY.

Major L. T. Burnett, who was in command of the Battalion during the whole of the operations at Ypres, after a survey of the position held a rapid consultation with Captain Buchanan Scott, the Adjutant, and decided that the advance could not be pushed further except under cover of darkness. The leading companies were ordered to dig themselves in and wait until night had fallen; in the meantime the two supporting companies pushed forward to reinforce the line which had already been gained. Sergeant Ehren, who carried these orders, escaped injury by what seemed almost a miracle, and reached the front line without a scratch.

The two supporting companies, under Captain Duncan-Teape, then advanced, and, although their loss was heavy, they successfully reached the advanced position. Captain C. R. E. Saunders, who was in command of "D" Company, fell mortally wounded during this advance, but with true British pluck cheered his men on, shouting as he fell. "Never mind me, boys! Push on! Push on!" The heaviest casualties were, however, in the machine-gun detachment, for to reach the position allotted to them a large stretch of open ground had to be crossed, and it was here that one by one the men were shot down as they advanced. Lieutenant Pyper, with one gun, nearly reached the position, but the one remaining gunner was shot down at his side, the gun damaged, and he himself was wounded and forced to fall back.

Lieutenant Walker with one of the remaining guns managed to fire about 500 rounds before he was badly hit.

"A LITTLE INCIDENT."

Lieutenant Stedman, who was with "A" Company on the right flank, fell soon after, seriously, but happily not mortally, wounded. Then a little incident occurred which will illustrate the spirit prevailing in the Territorial Battalion. Lance-Corporal Badham, a young fellow of about 20, was ordered to get up ammunition, which was urgently needed. Immediately rising from behind cover, he saluted his commanding officer and said, "Sir, I will do my best." Although twice knocked down by high explosive bursting close to his feet, he pluckily stuck to his job and with great coolness carried out his duty.

The number of those who lost their lives on this day would certainly have been greater but for the splendid work of Dr. Hurd, the M.O., and the stretcher-bearers, who went about with a complete disregard of danger during the whole of the day. Corporal Fulford was promoted to the rank of sergeant by the commanding officer on the field of battle in recognition of his gallant conduct in organizing the carrying in of wounded men during the engagement, thereby saving many lives.

The troops were much encouraged by seeing with them on the field their gallant Brigadier, and there is not a man in the battalion who would not have cheerfully gone anywhere at his command.

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PARIS IN NAVY BLUE.

ITS RIGHTNESS AND WRONGNESS,

Paris is filled with women dressed in navy blue. Or so it seemed to me this week, writes the Fashion correspondent of "The Times" from Paris. Either navy blue or mourning. The amazing thing is that we do not get tired of it. It is to our wardrobe what bread is to our larder. Its possibilities for complete dowdiness and unequalled smartness have no limit. It can be the most correct thing in the world and ere of the most incorrect. You see a woman of irreproachable distinction in a blue tailor-made, and you see a young person in something very like it and the effect is entirely different. Both can be quite nice to look at, and which you like best depends upon your point of view like most other things.

The woman of irreproachable distinction at the present moment is wearing her blue tailor-made with a dark blue sailor hat trimmed with a ribbon, and a lingerie chemisette of the very finest hand work. Her boots show black shiny vamps and dark cloth tops, with heels that do not make you feel giddy. Her gloves are white suede and her hair is so neatly dressed that "not a hair out of place" is quite the right thing to say about it. The young person exaggerates all these lines until they become caricature, and she wears boots with white tops and vamps of black which are merely toecaps and the heels may well be called stilts. Her hat, too, is occasionally befeathered, especially when the navy blue is a dress, not a tailor-made. Wearing a full skirt of silk which swings from her hips with a touch of insolence, a collar that turns back from behind her ears with a hint of the bold buccaneer about it and boots that make her feet look something between hoofs and Chinese slippers, the young person certainly emphasizes the impropriety of navy blue as the woman of irreproachable distinction indicates its possibilities for looking smart and correct at the same time.

FOR RESTAURANT DINNERS.

Navy blue is also worn in the evening for little restaurant dinners, and that is rather a new departure. In taffetas, in silk voile, with a good deal of white on the bodice, it looks very well indeed, and it never looks striking, which, in times such as these, is a virtue. No woman wants to attract notice to her clothes either by having them too pretty or too dowdy, and thus it is that navy blue never fails to give her what she needs. Touches of old gold on it, hints of a pastel blue embroidery, even cherry colour when very carefully used, may lift the note from uniformity to decoration; but, as a relief pleases better.

It seems superfluous to say that the perfection of the details in dress make for its complete success more than the mere dress itself. Yet it must be owned that many of us forget this, and it is not unusual to see a pretty, well-dressed woman fail to look her best because her shoes, her gloves, or the dressing of her hair are not what they might have been. Even in these days, when no one cares much about clothes, personal appearance has to count, and it is nothing to be ashamed of. We may even take for our comfort, if we need it, the assurance of a very important personage who said that many of our greatest men have been recognized for care of their personal appearance of the two. The Frenchwoman ly women may quite well practise the art of neatness in war time, and that without the slightest qualm about being extravagant either in money or time.

Neatness is in itself an economy, whereas artistic slovenliness invariably encourages expenditure. A woman who spends regular sums in having her clothes mended always wastes less money than the woman who does not, and there is no comparison in the appearance of the two. The Crenchwoman understands this sort of economy very well, and no French household, even a quite modest one, is without its sewing woman, who comes once a week or once a fortnight to put things in order. The sewing woman and the cleaner are looked upon as being quite as necessary as the dressmaker and and the milliner, and their work is equally important.

FASHION OF THINKING SERIOUSLY.

In a leader of the week Mlle. Valentine Thomson, a well-known feminist and the daughter of the present Minister of Commerce, talks of "La Mode qui dure." She quotes the different modes which have marked the different centuries, and intimates that each had its reason. In the 17th century women used their influence in politics and wore big felt hats. The connexion between the two is perhaps hardly clear. In the 18th century "shepherdess brims shaded sensitive souls," and the wearers cultivated all the graces, all the arts, and most of the virtues. At the present time serious work is teaching many women the cost of the fashions they wore so lightly in the past, the price in money and life which went to the production of their pleasures. Such knowledge, says the writer, has introduced the fashion of thinking seriously, and it is a fashion which must last. When the war is over France will benefit largely in such matters as women's social work, because, during all these painful months, the classes have been brought in touch with each other and have learned to respect each other, with the result that the old inconsequence on the one side and the old bitterness on the other must be lessened, if not entirely done away with.

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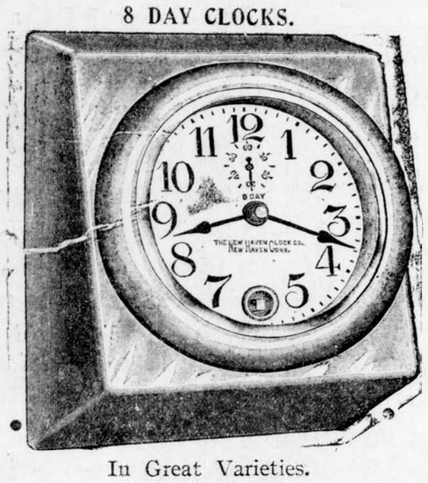

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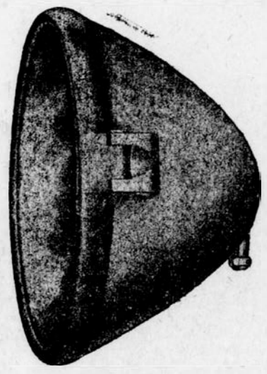

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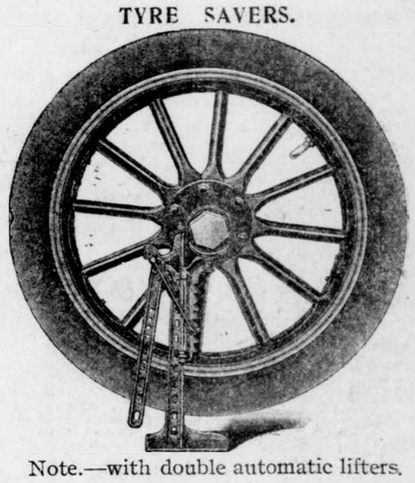

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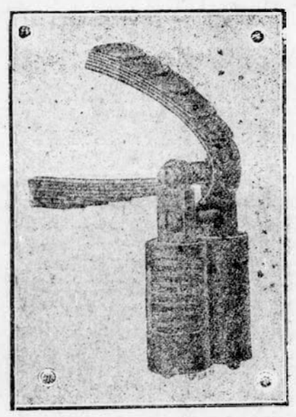

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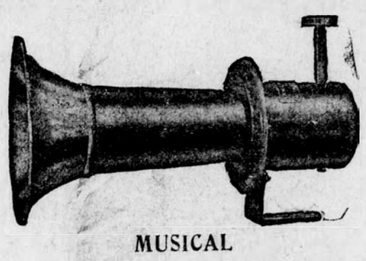

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